The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II. NO. 247. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
31st "	India	8000	....	....
7th Nov	Salsette	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette	6000	Egypt ..	8000
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....
5th Dec.	Salsette	6000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....

Tenders leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamership Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru.	H. Nomura	5147	19th Oct.	30th Oct
Kirin Maru.	B Tsuda	3808	22nd Oct.	3rd Nov.
Jinsen Maru.	T. Terada	3795	5th Nov.	27th Nov.
Wakasa Maru.	K Itsuno	6264	24th Nov.	6th Dec.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
84, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS.
HOMEWARD.

SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March.
City of Lahore A&C	6047	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April.	14th April
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May.	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June.	....

"Trafford Hall" carries 1st Class passengers only; all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

Fares.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius.
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORK GUARANTEED

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

127, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,

Hours 9 to 6 BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 3,125, Mon. 19th Oct. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195, Thurs., 22nd Oct., 9 a.m.

LEASA, 2,184, Fri. 23rd Oct. *6 a.m., Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

*Or on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND MAHOMERAH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 22nd October, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Koweit, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

A STEAMER to be named later.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th October calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

16th October 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	27th Oct. 1914
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	6th Nov. "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Castalia	6388		9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th " "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	16th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Cæsarea	6388	....	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT

F. CORNAGLIA'S,

Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.

Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.

All Caterings in the most recherche Style.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

83, Medow Street,
7, Esplanade Road, } BOMBAY.
And 6, Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVED FUND		19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalny)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau
Los Angeles		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. HARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & CO.,
Agents

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui Esq., Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and, FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

LADIES'

FASHIONABLE BRACELET WATCHES

Possessing Every Refined Excellence

Every Watch bears our name on the dial which is in itself a

GUARANTEE OF VALUABLE QUALITY

FLEXIBLE
New.
Exclusive.
Distinctive.

GOLD
Safe.
Comfortable.
Durable.

EXPANDING
Crystal face.
Hunting.
Half Hunting.

BRACELETS
Artistic
Wearable
Novelties.

SILVER CASED WATCHES.
GOLD CASED WATCHES.
PLATINUM CASED WATCHES.
SQUARE CASED WATCHES.
ROUND CASED WATCHES.
OVAL CASED WATCHES.
TONNEAU CASED WATCHES.
JEWELLED CASED WATCHES
ENAMELLED CASED WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle"

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 20, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., Ltd., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2450

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November ENGLISH MARRIED COUPLE as PAYING GUESTS. Good flat in best locality. Apply to Box No. 546, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER A.M.I.E.E., will shortly be disengaged, seeks responsible position. Excellent references. Apply to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle." 4151

WANTED by two young ladies, bedroom with bath room, with or without board in Byculla or Fort. Terms must be moderate. Apply to Box No. 950, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4158.

WANTED for up-country an L. M. E., possessing also Electrical Engineering Degrees. Applicants must state age, previous experience, and salary expected to Box No. 948, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

WANTED an L. C. E. for Moffusil. Retired Government servant preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected, age, etc., to Box No. 949, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

WANTED an experienced and trained SUPERVISOR, to look after the construction of the New Palace, must be especially proficient in building constructions, salary Rs. 150—200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to DEWAN, Dhar State. 2691.

WANTED a BUILDING SURVEYOR or CLERK OF WORKS for the Construction of New Office Buildings to be erected in Karachi for Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Salary Rupees 150 plus Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and references to the Architect.

Mr. M. J. H. SOMAKE, M.S.A., 2652 Karachi.

WANTED a GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Manager, only those need apply who have practical business experience. Pay up to Rs. 75 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications should reach the Undersigned up to 20th of October, 1914.

MADHAO RAO PAWAR, Manager, Gwalior Leather Factory and Tannery, 2662 Morar, Gwalior.

A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, in the Calcutta Mint, on Rs. 140—10—190 per mensem. Applicants, whose age should be between 24 and 28 years, should apply by letter not later than 28th October, giving details of age, nationality, training undergone and subsequent employment with copies (not originals) of testimonials.

The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for 6 months after which time, if confirmed, he will be eligible for free quarters.

Applications to be addressed

MASTER OF THE MINT 2642 Post Box No. 88, Calcutta

WANTED—A FEW Supervisors for Roads and Buildings; Salary from O. S. Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem (B. G. Rs. 190—O. S. Rs. 117 approximately). The appointments are temporary and terminable at one month's notice but good subordinates have chance of securing permanent appointments when vacancies occur.

Applications with copies of testimonials, stating age, experience, etc. should reach the undersigned by 31st October 1914.

Preference will be given to those applicants who know Urdu.

M. KARAMAT ULLAH, B.A., F.C.H., Superintending Engineer. General Branch, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2642

WANTED.

WANTED trained LADY TEACHER. Apply to Box No. 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4149.

WANTED for the INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.'s Oil Tankers ONE CHIEF OFFICER, pay to commence Rs. 300 per mensem; Two Third Officers, pay to commence Rs. 205 per mensem Apply to the Managing Agents, Messrs. STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., 14/16 Green Street, Bombay. 4121

FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY, new surgical instruments, new office furniture and partitions to be sold. Apply to Box No. 943 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4139

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE—1-10 H. P., 2 seater MOTOR CAR in very good condition, with hood screen adaptable electric and oil lamps etc. Just been overhauled. Price Rs. 1,950 Apply "H" Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4124

BARGAIN for IMMEDIATE SALE—A new 14-16 H. P. BRITON MOTOR CAR, 4-seated torpedo body with hood and wind screen; 4-cylinders thermo-syphon water cooled engine with zenith carburretor. Car open to inspection and trial daily from 9 to 6 o'clock at Bombay Electrical Co., 9 Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—BERLIET MOTOR CAR 20-24 H. P., 1908 model. Seat six besides driver Excellent running order. Property of Government. To be sold as now replaced by new car. Any trial at Poona or (by arrangement) at Bombay. Price Rs. 1,800 or offer.

Apply to Assistant Military Secretary. Southern Army Camp, C/o Railway Mail Service. 4133

TO BE LET

TO LET TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS on Apollo Bunder with married couple with or without board. E. L. & Fans. Separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 547 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET GROUND FLOOR of the bungalow situated at sea side, BYRAMJEE HILL Road, Bandora, near Blue Bungalow. Apply Messrs CURRIMBHOY PEERMAHOMED & Co., Nishanpada, Post Box No. 9, Bombay. 4156.

STEAM LAUNCH for HIRE.—St. L. "ETHEL" recently overhauled and passed Government Survey. For terms apply sharp,

R. E. COLLIN & Co., 7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 4157.

TO LET-IMMEDIATELY, FIRST FLOOR FLAT at Byculla Club Road, 6 bed Rooms with bath rooms attached, a big drawing and dining room, a stall and 1 servant's quarters. For particulars, apply t the ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. (Telephone No. 2,569) 31, Hummam Street, Fort. 4112.

NOTICES.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from the 1st January 1915, will be received upto 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief on MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1914.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and condition of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1, (one) only.

E. W. PROCTER SIMS, A.M.I.C.E., Manager, and Engineer-in-Chief, Junagad State Railway.

Junagadh, 1st October, 1914. 4120

BURMA RAILWAYS.

SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

TENDERS will be received at the office of THE AGENT up to noon of FRIDAY, the 20th November, 1914, for the supply of COUNTRY STATIONERY required for the use of this Railway during 1915.

2. Tender Forms to be obtained from the office of THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STORES.

By Order C. M. GREENWAY, Offg. Supdt. of Stores Burma Railways.

Rangoon, 8th October, 1914. 2690.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. DHUNJISHAW RATTONJI KARANEE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any right title interest or claim in to or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, gift, inheritance, lien, easement, incumbrances or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the same (if any) will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All and singular the leasehold Foras land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate at Tardeo, Belasis Road, on the West side of the proposed road leading to Tardeo Road, in the Division of D. Ward in the City and Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement, 427 square yards or thereabouts and comprised in the Indenture of Lease dated 12th December 1912, and made between Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Bart. and others of the one part and Dinshaw Rutonji Karani of the other part and bounded on the North by the property of the trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C.I.E., on the East by the proposed Road on the South by Plot No. 3, leased to Bomanji Pestonji Wacha and on the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited which said piece of land with other premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 4/3394 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3846 (8) D Ward, Street No. 7.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1914.

KANGA AND SAYANI, Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament of HAJI SULEMAN HAJI ADAM of Bombay Halai Memon Merchant. ..... Deceased.

KASSAM HAJI UMAR of Bombay Halai Memon a merchant residing at Kolsa Moholla in the City of Bombay, the sole executor named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come, and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI, The 7th day of October 1914. Messrs. PAYNE & CO., 4154 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE KADI GINNING PRESSING & OIL MILL CO, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 5th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No 63, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1914.
(2) To confirm the appointment of Mr. Ramdas Narandas as Director of the company.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appont Auditor for the year ending 30th June 1915, and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board, NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS & SONS., Agents.

The Kadi Ginning, Pressing & Oil Mill Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 10th October, 1914.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from FRIDAY, the 23rd October, to FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1914, both days inclusive. 4153

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY. No. 644, of 1914.

Re S. A. DHARSEY & CO., a firm of cloth merchants until lately doing business at Bhendy Bazaar outside the Fort, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed S. A. DHARSEY & CO., have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1914.

R. B. PATEL, Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 15th October, 1914. 4155

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY, 30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GAS MANTLES.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY have become aware that mantles are being purchased from them and re-sold at exorbitant rates. In the interests of the public and gas consumers: Henceforward no mantles will be sold wholesale and retail customers must satisfy the Company that the mantles are for their own use and not for re-sale. The Company have not raised the prices of their mantles nor do they expect to have to do so: and gas consumers are invited to buy their mantles direct from the Company. Particular attention of gas consumers is called to the Company's maintenance system whereby the Company's men are sent without charge to gas consumers' house to clean burners and renew mantles, the mantles, glass, etc., supplied being alone charged for at ordinary retail sale rates.

By Order of the GENERAL MANAGER. 4150

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY LISTS.

53, Medows Street, Fort. Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th INSTANT AT 2-30 p. m., (S.T.), AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS No. 53 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO MESSRS. TARACHAND PARSRAM JEWELLERS ON THE 1st FLOOR.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at their auction Rooms in Meadows St., Fort, at the corner of Oak Lane THIS DAY FRIDAY the 16th inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), all the teak and blackwood household furniture by well-known makers consisting of dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, single and double glass and panel door almiras, single bedsteads, writing, dressing and washhand tables, marble centre tables and teapoys, folding arm easy chairs, Japanese, folding screen, carpet, chest of drawers, dirty clothes baskets, towel horses, hat stands, and several articles by Dewjee Canjee such as glass book case, panel, cupboard, drawing room cushion chairs, cabinet, lady's devenporte, etc. Also a good lot of rich glass crockery and plated-ware, wall and table ornaments, and canaries and other birds, etc.

The properties of E. Dillon, Esq., and T. P. Watt. Esq., proceeding home.

The above is on view.

N. B.—The above goods will be sold off to the highest bidder without reserve.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

Gen. Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.

THE LAST NIGHT. BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

To-night. To-night.

Friday, October 16th. Absolutely the Last Night and

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE "STEP THIS WAY"

By general desire.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9-30 p.m.

Plans now open at ROSE & Co.

Prices.

Boxes, Rs. 40, 30 & 15. (to seat 4 & 3)

Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 5.

Pit Stalls, Rs. 3.

Unreserved. Family Circle Rs.2, Gallery Rs.1. Sailors and Soldiers in Uniform half price to Family Circle and Gallery.

KINETOPHONE! KINETOPHONE!! KINETOPHONE!!!

Talking and Singing Cinema Pictures!!!

Edison's Marvelous Invention!!!

A Real Wonder of the 20th Century!!!

Do not miss this excellent time and do not be left out.

Thousands have been simply pleased.

Till Friday only.

Star Film 'Last Will and Testament."

Price Half.

7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 10-45 to 12-15 (S. T.)

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. *To-Night!* Tel. No. 1271

We Present a Powerful Drama of Modern Life.

A HEARTLESS WOMAN.

The true Life-Story of a Woman, who, in order to satisfy her ambition of raising herself into the sphere of Rank and Fashion tramples upon all the nobler sentiments of Womanhood, eventually bringing Nemesis upon herself by her own unnatural and heartless conduct.

A PICTURE WHICH WILL CONVEY A DEEP MORAL LESSON TO ALL.

The Programme includes:—

A LOYAL DESERTER. .. .. (Stirring War Drama).
ANIMATED CARTOONS .. .. [Series No. 8).
SOCIAL DOMESTIC .. .. .. (Comic).

3 Shows Nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. } Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur	Hongkong
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo	Kiang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 100,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent

Post Box No. 34. Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. D. WILSON, Agent 49, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed .. Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) ... Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interests which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad. Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed .. .. Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum Rules on application.

[illegible] PANDLE, Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' letters sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31 Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address "SURETY," Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer India due at daybreak.
Bandmann Opera Co., Farewell Performance, "Step this Way." Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 17.

Coronation Cinematograph, Benefit Performance in aid of War Relief Fund, Sandhurst Road, 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

MONDAY, October 19.

Divali, Bank Holiday.
Concert in aid of War Relief Fund, Y. W. C. A. Hall, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 20.

Divali, Bank Holiday.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Tarni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30, to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D, Commanding.

OCT. 1914.

376. Promotion.—Extract from Gazette of India dated 2nd October 1914. Birdson Kormode Goldsmith to be Captain dated 2nd August 1914.

377. Transfers.—Lieutenant P. Eccles, having transferred to the Madras Artillery Volunteers "The Duke's Own," is struck off the Strength of the Corps from 1st Sept. 1914.

378. Parades.—The N. C. Os. and men detailed for 15 pr. gun drill, will parade at Headquarters at 5-0 p.m., on Saturday next 17th instant; and 7-0 a.m., on Monday next 19th instant.

379. Parades.—Sunday next 18th instant, all Specialists:—D. E. F., Gun Layers, Signallers and 15 pr. Range Takers, etc. Will parade at Headquarters at 3-0 a.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi. Cars have been arranged for.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R. A. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

NOTICE.

Corps Rules and Regulations are now available for issue, Members are requested to obtain copy at once from Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Oct. 15.

No. 888.—Books Instructional.—Copies of Infantry Training 1914, are now available for issue to all Officers and N. C. Officers of the Battalion. Applications for same should be made at Head-Quarters, where recipients will be expected to sign. The book is issued for perusal only and is not yet to be applied to work.

No. 889.—Parades.—Company Parades for the week ending October 17th:—
"B" Company, Signalling Class at 6-30 p.m. Friday.
Recruits.—Friday at 7-30 a.m., (Mufti).
"C" Company, Friday at 6-15 p.m.
Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Semaphore Signalling Class.—Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

No. 890.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday, 17th instant.—"C" Company Recruits.
Sunday, 18th instant.—"G" Company Recruits.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their Recruits.

No. 891.—Instruction Officers.—All Officers of the Battalion are requested to attend as often as possible a series of lectures and drills to be held at Headquarters every day at 7-15 a.m., (except Saturdays), until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Note Books should be brought.

897 Arms.—With reference to Battalion order No. 891, it is notified for information that the early morning lecture at 7-15 a.m. to-day Friday the 16th Inst. will be devoted to the care and cleanliness of Arms. As this is a most important subject every effort should be made by Officers to attend.

900 Enrolments.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—
No. 7388 Vol. E. H McDermott.

901 Leave.—Leave of absence is granted as under:—
No. 7165 L. Sergt. N. C. Barstow, "G" Coy. from 17th to 21st October 1914.
No. 7785 Vol. B. J. Whitby, "G" Coy. from 14th to 26th October 1914.

902 Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department dated Simla 2nd October 1914 is republished for information:—
Bombay Volunteer Rifles.
No. 897. George Washington Talbot, to be Captain to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 26th August 1914.

903 Musketry. Recruits.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters will be open from 6 to 7-30 p.m. every evening except Saturdays, starting Monday the 19th Instant. All Recruits must attend on the evening previous to the day on which they are detailed to fire at Ghat Kopar.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.
(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut

DIWALI FESTIVAL.

A Post Office notification states that Monday, the 19th instant will be observed by the Bombay General Post Office and its town sub-office as a Post Office holiday on account of the Diwali. The Telegraph branches of the Combined Post Offices will remain open.

HIGH COURT VACATION.

The Acting Registrar notifies that the High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Christmas Vacation from Thursday the 24th December 1914 to Wednesday the 6th January 1915, both days inclusive. The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. during the vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays. Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the vacation.

THE LIVE-WIRE DANGER.

An over-head live wire of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company on the Walkeshwar Road snapped and fell in the gutter on Wednesday night. People, on hearing the wire snap, ran to the spot and warned the passers by against coming in contact with it. The Police quickly arrived and took precautionary measures. The wire was then repaired by the Tramway Company.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS

No cases of either plague, small-pox and cholera were registered in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes on Wednesday was 56, as compared with 71 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 120 of 1912. The total number of rats caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Wednesday was 2,924, out of which 7 were found to be plague stricken. Three of the plague rats were found in B Ward, three more in C Ward and one in E Ward.

PANIC IN DHARWAR BAZAR.

A correspondent writing from Dharwar tells of a panic which occurred in the bazar there on Tuesday. It appears that someone spread a rumour that soldiers with guns had entered the market and plundered it, and hearing this the people fled in all directions. In the market rice, wheat, onions, butter, etc., were scattered about but there were no soldiers to be seen, and further inquiries elicited the information that there were none in the neighbourhood. The panic was evidently the work of mischief-makers

OUR LADY OF PIETY OF DABUL.

The Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, an institution for the relief of the poor, celebrates the feast of its Patroness on Sunday next, the 18th instant, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a solemn High Mass, exposition, sermon, procession, and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 a.m., (S. T.) After the religious services a general meeting of the members, subscribers, and well-wishers will be held in the hall of the Goan Union High School. The poor will also be served with a dinner in the Society's Asylum at Cavel. As usual a fancy bazar will be opened near the church in aid of the poor. Collection in the church on the Fast-day, which will be made by the Society's members, will be devoted to the funds of the Society.

DR'GHTSMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue on Thursday touching the death of one Ratanchand Somraj, aged about 30 years.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased, on Wednesday morning got up about 5-30 and went downstairs. He returned sometime later and started vomiting. He was removed to the Hospital, where he subsequently died. Medical evidence was to the effect that death was due to corrosive poison, most likely carbolic acid.

A verdict of suicide was recorded.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON

A press communiqué issued by the Controller of Currency on Thursday states:—

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 22nd October, 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 22nd October, 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

ERANDOL MUNICIPALITY.

PERIOD OF SUPERSESSION EXTENDED

It is notified in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette," that whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the period of three years for which the Municipality of Erandol was superseded by Government Notification in the General Department, dated the 6th September 1911, is insufficient for the purpose of rectifying the effects of the incompetence and default of the said Municipality, in exercise of the power conferred by section 179, subsection (3), of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to continue the said period of supersession until the 5th September 1916.

MAHARAJA OF JHIND'S DONATION.

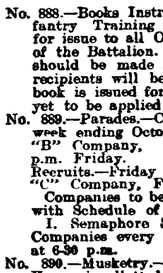
RS. 2,00,000 TOWARDS EXPENSES OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A contribution of Rs. 2,00,000, from the Maharaja of Sindh towards expenses of the war is announced.

DO YOU KNOW THIS MAN?



LEON KENDAL
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL (Suite 352.)
BOMBAY

Consultation hours 9 to 5 daily and by correspondence

THE GRAPHIC (London) says:—"His delineations are nothing short of marvellous."

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14th. Stephanotis	Robinson	Calcutta, Oct. 2; Bangkok, Sept. 23.
Heim	Eriksin	
Oct. 15th. Queen Maud	Howes	Townhead, Aug. 28
Favonian	Hicken	Malta, Sept. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15th. Dwarka	King	Persian Gulf.
Okara	McNair	Calcutta.

The steamer Dwarka King for Persian Gulf &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday

S. S. Nome	Asbury	Calcutta via Colombo.
S. S. Morocco	Pickering	Middlesborough.

The steamer Losna for London and Hull entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Heim for Bangkok.

Thursday, October 15th.

S. S. City of Marseilles.—The City Line steamer City of Marseilles left Suez on the 13th inst.

S. S. Jinsen Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru (homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 13th instant.

S. S. Egypt.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt (extra) passed Suez on Wednesday the 14th instant.

S. S. Stephanotis.—The steamer Stephanotis, 2,584 tons, Captain J. Robinson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, which port she left on October with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Heim.—The steamer Heim, 758 tons Captain A. Eriksin, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bangkok, which port she left on September 23rd with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Queen Maud.—The steamer Queen Maud, 2,795 tons, Captain T. Howers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Townhead which port she left on August 28th with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Favonian.—The steamer Favonian, 1,957 tons, Captain W. J. Hicken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Malta which port she left on September 3 with ballast.

S. S. Dwarka.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain A. King, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

S. S. Okara.—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons. Captain McNair, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Nore.—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Nore, 4,188 tons. Captain A. Asbury, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Colombo with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Morocco.—The Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain G. E. Pickering will sail to-day for Hull and Middlesborough with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	Carr	AGENTS
Roma	Andrea 20.10	Italian S.N. & Co
Anatalia	Seaborne 17.10	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Firoozi	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Moroccao	Pickering 14.10	J Finlay & Co
Palitana	Kinniple 15.10	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

Clan Vachetb	Redford 14.10	F. Finlay & Co
Warturm	Thomson 17.10	W. & A. G. & Co
Lindenfels	Nickel	Dock manager
Kowet	Coster 15.10	T. M. & Co
*Lassa	Rouse 1st	M. M. & Co
*Losna	Nellson 24 0	T. N. & Co
*Mesaba	Clarke 31 0	
Masalla	Thompson	W. & A. G. & Co
Nabia		P. & O. S. N Co
* Whateley Hall	Mead 24 10	L. Dreyfus & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Irrawadi	Goolam 13.10	Bo. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Hinda	Tacker	M. M. & Co

* Probable date of departure.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arratoon Apcar	Walton	M. M. & Co
Arraye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Amarapoora		M. M. & Co
Abbassieh	Findley	
Aragon	Arigo	
Aragon	Mason	
Atlantian	Highton	
Barjora	O'Connor	M. M. & Co
Berbera	Lemarchand	M. M. & Co
Bangala	Castle	M. M. & Co
Bharata	Macdonald	M. M. & Co
Bretwalda	Evans	M. M. & Co
Bamora	Penny	M. M. & Co
City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
City of Lincoln	Jellicoe	M. N. & Co
Chilka	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Colaba	Cross	M. M. & Co
Clan Maclean	Williamson	J. Finlay & Co
Dimera	Dickinson	M. M. & Co
Empress of India	Rasly	
E. F. Ferdinand	Gardner	The Dock manager
Frienfels	Hocking	Dock Manager
Favonian	Hicken	
Glenshiel	Griffiths	Dock Manager
Glenelyle	Hart	
Glencluny	Taylor	
Gregory Apcar	Sullivan	M. M. & Co
Halm	Eriksin	F. F. Compbell & Co
Homayun	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Iria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
Ionian	Castaway	
Iconus	Carey	
Jeddah	Ternel	T. M. & Co
Kurmark	Contwer	Dock Manager
Kamala	Mowland	B. & P. S. N. Co
Karmala	Evans	
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kerrienmoor	Sisterson	
Lu Sang	Mooney	
Lockley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co
Masunda	Risk	M. M. & Co
Mashobra	Brooks	M. M. & Co
Monteagle	Davidson	
Nairrung	Grant	T. M. & Co
Nuttah	Peter	
Ne Allo	Nafley	M. M. & Co
Norseman	Berry	
Nore	Asbury	P. & O. Co
Ormara	McLean	M. M. & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Pundit	Cribbin	T. M. & Co
Queen Maud	Howes	
Rahmani	Cusach	T. M. & Co
Rajput	Thompson	T. Morrison & Co
Rotenfels	Williams	Dock Manager
Riechenfels	Jones	Dock Manager
Rheinfels	Severa (Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Shasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co
Surada	Birhop	M. M. & Co
Scalda	Johnson	M. M. & Co
Sakira	Byrn	The Bombay Co
Subedar	Crebbin	
Suisette	Vine	M. M. & Co
Saturnia	Taylor	
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
Steinbergen	Dey-nce	
Steqhanotis	Robinson	
Tara	J. Hamilton	M. M. & Co
Teesbridge	Cooner	
Trifels	Prize vessel	Dock Manager
Umalnga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
Vareta	Mills	M. M. & Co
Varzine	Hamilton	Dock Manager
Veturia	Brown	M. M. & Co
Vinotria	Arnesene	
Waddon	eterson	W. & A. G. & Co
Varsova	Sharpe	M. M. & Co
Wartenfels	(Prize vessel)	Dock Manager
Winborne	Thomas	

EXPORTS.

Oct. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

MASSILIA (s) 79 bales wool, D. Nagji; 518 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 3,960 cwts. linseed oil cakes, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 200 cwts. coir yarn, V. Haridas and Co.; 250 bales cotton, Divadkar and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 393 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 47 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 68 bales wool, M. Balia; 317 bales wool, D. Kudanmull.

FOR GLASGOW.

MASSILIA (s) 575 cwts. coir yarn, V. Haridas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

WARTURM (s) 100 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 4 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 5 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co.; 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

CALEDONIA (s) 3 bales cotton cuttings, 1 bale woollen cuttings, M. A. Kayum; 2 packages woollen carpets, H. Curranee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR GENOA.

ROMA (s) 30 bales wool, K. M. Nathoo; 652 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

NUBIA (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata, Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

NUBIA (s) 600 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, A. E. J. Abraham.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Firoozi from Jeddah, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—33 cases 22 bundles specie, 15 bags gum myrrh, 2 bags cowries, 6 tins milk, 4 tins jams, 8 tins marmalade, 4 tins sardines, 3 tins butter, 4 tins coffee, 2 tins vegetables, 3 bags rice, 6 packages dry fish, 53 packages baithran, 1 case cigarettes, 1 tin biscuits.

S. S. Steen Bergen from Calcutta. Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—5,185 tons coal.

S. S. Heim from Bangkok, Agents F. F. Campbell and Co.—7,087 pieces 186 bundles teak scantlings, 190 pieces teak squares, 51 pieces yang squares, 3,451 pieces sleepers, 3,291 pieces wagon boards, 3 bundles silk.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour ment, ascertain the errors of their barmay be comparison with a standard instrumeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th October 1914, was 30.107 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Oct					Oct				
TH.	15	m	8	25	1	15	m	1	14	13 11
			8	17a	25			2	27a	19 0
F.	16	m	8	49	26	16	m	2	16	18 3
			9	12a	26			3	2a	17 7
S.	17	m	9	30	27	17	m	3	5	17 7
			10	1a	28			3	37a	16 1
SUN.	18	m	10	10	28	1	m	3	52	17 1
			10	49a	29			4	13a	14 9
M.	19	m	4	14	25	12	m	10	14	22 1
			4	41a	23			9	46a	18 10
TU.	20	m	11	31	28	20	m	5	24	16 11
		m	0	22	30			5	31a	13 0
W.	11		0	13a	28	14	m	6	11	17 3
								6	13a	13 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise		Sunset	
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 33m.	"	6h. 17m.
" 15 (Thursday)	"	6h. 23m.	"	6h. 16m.
" 16 (Friday)	"	6h. 33m.	"	6h. 15m.
" 17 (Saturday)	"	6h. 33m.	"	6h. 15m.
" 18 (Sunday)	"	6h. 24m.	"	6h. 14m.
" 20 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 34m.	"	6h. 13m.
" 21 (Monday)	"	6h. 35m.	"	6h. 12m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter 1914 Oct. 12th, 3h. 33m. p.m. New Moon 1914 Oct. 19th, 0h 35m. p.m. First Quarter 1914 Oct. 26th. 3h. 14. o m. a.m. Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3rd 5h. 13.6 a.m.

WEEKLY HEALTH STATISTICS.

A gratifying feature of the health returns of Bombay city for the week ended on Saturday last, was the low death-rate recorded during the week. The total number of deaths amounted to 429, while the totals of the two weeks previous to it were 462 and 511 respectively. The total of the corresponding week of 1913 was 564, while the mean of the corresponding weeks in preceding five years was 560. Per thousand of the population of the city last week's death-rate amounted to only 22.77 while the quinquennial mean was 30.01. Coming to the various ailments which affected the low mortality returns, we find that there were only four fatal cases of plague, as against 10 in the week before, while deaths from small-pox were completely absent. There was one death from cholera. The mortality from other diseases occurred as follows:—Malarial fever 5, fevers of other kinds 39, diarrhoea 25, dysentery 12, debility 47, old age 5, tubercular diseases 14, phthisis 21, other diseases of the respiratory system 100, diseases of the nervous system 29, diseases of the digestive system 19, and diseases of the urinary and generative system 9. There were 7 cases of premature birth, 92 cases of still-birth and 2 cases of drowning. According to the age classification 126 died when under one year, 89 were from one to five years old and 264 were above five years. Classified according to race and religion, the mortality occurred as under:—Jains 13, Brahmins 15, Lingayets 2 Bhatias 3, Hindus of other castes 205, Hindus of lowcaste 40, Mussalmans 105, Parsis 17, Jews 2, Native Christians 21, European 1, Eurasians 4, and Negro-African 1. The total number of births during the week was 449.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 10th October 1914:—

Bombay City 4, Ahmedabad District 6, Surat District 64, Thana District 9, Nasik District 50, East Khandesh District 6, Ahmednagar District 2, Poona Town 21, other places in Poona District 37, Satara District 47, Kolaba District 1, Belgaum District 67, Dharwar District 72, Bijapur District 12, Kathiawar Agency 42, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 188, and Cutch State 3, Total 630.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The disturbed conditions in extreme north have extended eastwards into west United Provinces and are causing low temperatures in north Punjab and along the western Himalayas.

Monsoon has been less active in the South Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in east and north Punjab, Malabar, and south-east Madras; local in Tenasserim and North-west Frontier Province. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, hills of United Provinces, south-west Punjab, Kashmir and east Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Narayanganj, Burdwan and Mymensingh one inch, Mussoorie one and a half, Ludhiana, Simla and Murree a half, Rawalpindi and Srinagar one, Madura and Negapatam one and half, Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Extension eastwards of rainfall along the Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th October 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 1.24", Hissar 0.32" and Ambala and Delhi 0.10" each. Skies are clear at Multan and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme southern districts and normal or in excess elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in Sind. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and at Jaipur and Ajmer but in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India, north Gujarat and Cutch and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded elsewhere.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in the north-west India has given nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab. Conditions remain slightly unsettled off Malabar; rainfall, however, has been comparatively light and confined to Malabar. Precipitation has been nearly general also in south-east Madras.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras, fairly general rain in Malabar and the north and the east Punjab. A few showers are possible in the south Konkan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. THURSDAY, the 15th October, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire;	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	89.4	76.5	75	..	0.00	—0.02
Jask	96.4	79.6	57	..	0.78	0.72
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (14th)	97.2	81.7	68	..	0.58	0.35
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.7	67.8	65	..	9.71	4.98
Rawalpindi;	..	57.0	93	1.24	26.11	3.45
Lahore	88.2	64.2	66	0.02	20.36	5.14
Sirsa	93.3	61.8	93	0.32	18.62	..
Ambala	86.7	64.3	88	0.10	33.51	9.05
Delhi;	89.2	68.0	94	0.10	29.28	5.66
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.5	72.3	67	..	29.00	4.24
Mainpuri	91.0	66.5	76	..	24.47	0.32
Jhansi;	95.8	68.5	33	..	24.86	—10.22
Cawnpore	92.0	66.1	58	..	22.33	—4.90
Allahabad	91.9	65.1	57	..	36.24	0.60
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	100.3	70.8	70	..	4.43	2.17
Karachi;	98.8	79.0	87	..	6.85	0.72
Ajmer	87.5	68.5	55	..	18.79	—0.18
Jaipore	95.2	70.6	47	..	23.97	2.16
Kotah	95.6	71.4	47	..	24.64	—1.64
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—;	96.2	73.0	76	..	11.25	—2.68
Bhuj	87.9	77.8	82	..	17.16	3.47
Veraval	87.1	72.7	90	..	27.17	10.11
Rajkot	96.1	67.8	57	..	34.51	5.84
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	72.8	69	..	39.10	12.26
Surat	96 3	74.1	73	..	57.65	17.79
Ahmedabad	95.8	73.8	56	..	39.72	10.85
Deesa;	98.2	66.3	57	..	26.58	3.37
Neemuch	91.7	62.8	61	..	29.15	1.91
Indore	91.5	64.9	50	..	26.36	—4.45
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	63.5	76	..	47.21	—4.14
Saugor;	91.2	67.6	39	..	22.11	—10.79
Hoshangabad	92.3	66.2	60	..	43.88	—2.39
Khandwa	93.8	64.3	65	..	31.18	3.29
Akola	95.5	66.3	50	..	26.64	—2.67
Amraoti	93.3	69.1	57	..	31.83	1.73
Nagpur	92.6	67.8	66	..	39.82	—4.34
Chanda	90.1	65.0	80	..	35.74	—12.75
Raipur	91.7	69.1	80	..	41.43	—3.73
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.3	79.0	83	..	81.29	11.63
Ratnagiri	90.3	77.3	45	..	125.65	27.83
Mormugao	86.7	78.3	84	..	113.51	25.90
Karwar;	94.5	76.7	86	..	146.87	32.20
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.2	69.1	63	..	27.21	7.13
Ahmednagar	91.1	62.9	56	..	17.39	—1.61
Poona	90.2	64.5	62	..	30.08	7.64
Sholapur	92.8	69.5	65	..	24.18	—0.69
Bijapur;	89 6	68 3	72	..	13.88	—2.64
Belgaum;	84.8	68.5	79	..	79.48	38.46
Aurangabad;	91.0	70 1	44	..	25.07	0.14
Nizamabad (Indur).	91.8	65..	67	..	53.56	16.63
Hyderabad	87.1	67 6	62	..	39.32	13.61
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore;	85.6	77.4	92	0.21	140.61	28.24
Calicut;	88.7	78.6	94	0.09	97.87	4.20
Cochin	87.7	77.0	88	0.15	75.86	—2.64
Colombo	89.6	73.2	94	0.05	27.70	1.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	89.1	74.3	78	..	25.75	—0 66
Bellary	93.0	71.3	78	..	14.29	1 34
Guddapah;	89.7	72.5	72	..	20.22	—1 95
Madras	92.1	74 4	91	0.47	21.77	1 76
Bangalore	80.5	65.3	89	0 07	18.49	—4 96
Coimbator	84.6	71.0	97	0.16	6.23	—2 21
Trichinopoly	92.1	73 0	91	0.56	9 95	—4 96
Negapatam;	82.1	74.5	95	1.60	19 57	6 20

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay 14th October 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.908 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75 5 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.794 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	2.6
Maximum temperature of Air	89.3 degree
Minimum do. do.	79.9 "
General direction of find from midnight to midnight	SW, SE, WSW, NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	84 miles.
Fal of Rain	0.00 inch
Total fall during month	0.01 "
Total fall during year	91.44 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 15th October	0.00 "

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 14th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,300
" " Imports	80

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 14th.

Rs.
1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta
60,000 " " to Bombay } Rs. 3,46,000
1,06,000 " " to Madras

Tenders on Calcutta at } 1-3 15-16
Tenders on Bombay at }

Rs.
3,00,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 3,00,000
Tenders on Bombay at 1-3 31-32

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. Rs. 12,71,000

COCOANUT OIL.

London, Oct. 14th.

Cochin Cocoanut Oil	56
Spot Sept.-Nov.	45½ plus ½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, Oct. 14th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F, Nov.-Dec. ..	45-6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	42-3—3 d
Linseed Calcutta Nov.-Dec. unchanged	42-6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber November	2-6½ d

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THE IDEAL CAR

The latest

12 H. P. ROVER.

A trial will convince you that it is

THE SWEETEST-RUNNING CAR MADE.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,

Head Office and Works: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder, Bombay. | Branch: Lucknow.

358B

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co.,

(INDIA, LTD.)

Incorporated in England.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Sole Importers of the World-famous "SHELL" Motor Spirit, and TURPENE the substitute for Turpentine.

KEROSINE BRANDS.

Rising Sun Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor case oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the commercial column of this paper.

The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

The

Bombay Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TOWN.

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	.. ..	Rs. 11
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly	.. ..	Rs. 30
Half-yearly	.. ..	Rs. 16
Quarterly	.. ..	Rs. 9

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH

Over 1,25,000. Members on Register

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

Leading Articles.	Page.
Hygiene in the Field	4
An Incredible Rumour	4
Notes of the Day	4
Foreign News. War Telegrams	5
Indian Telegrams	3 & 5
Bombay and Provincial. Bombay Government Gazette	6
Bombay City and Suburbs	5
Correspondence. Cruelty to Animal in India	6
General News. Home Rule Bill	7
Legal News	6
Commercial	3
Shipping	3
The Weather	3

"SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY."

Owing to pressure on our space, the article "Shells from the Sands of Bombay" by "Sandy Seventy" is held over for to-morrow's issue.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, October 16, 1914.

HYGIENE IN THE FIELD.

It is likely that this war, though of so extensive a character, will differ from other wars in that the proportion of men who die from disease will be comparatively small. No one, however sanguine about the arrangements made by the Medical Department of the Army, expects any army will be altogether free from the scourges which in the past have claimed so many victims, but there is reason to hope these dangers will be minimised by the effective measures being taken in all the camps. It is true cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and even typhus have been reported in connection with several camps, but our information does not suggest there is any widespread infection in any part. It can hardly be expected that the same standard of hygiene can be kept by our Allies, the Russians and the Servians, but it is not likely, at least, for some time, that our forces will be brought into direct touch with them. The lesson of the South African war has burnt itself into the heart of the military authorities and they have determined that better conditions shall prevail in the present campaign. It is not enough to make bold and clever moves from a stategical standpoint, to make camps with the least expense and greatest speed, in order to gain successes. Attention must be paid to the men, so that the fighting machine may be kept at its best. Nearly twice the number of men in the South African war died from disease as from wounds received in action. If the deaths resulting from sepsis, arising from inadequate treatment of wounds, were included the proportion would be much greater. We enter this war with dearly bought experience; we have the experiences of the Americans in the Cuban war, and the Japanese in the Russian war; we are more closely acquainted with the causes of certain diseases; we have learnt how to combat most of them with some measure of success; our Medical Corps was never better equipped with men and means. We are therefore justified in hoping much from this branch of our Army.

A few years after the American war with Spain an elaborate Report was issued by the American Government dealing with the outbreak of typhoid fever in their military camps, especially those of the volunteers. Nearly one-fifth of the assembled troops were reported as being infected with the dread disease. A careful examination was carried out by the authorities at the conclusion of the war, and this made certain facts clear. It was proved that infected water was an important factor in the spread of the epidemic; that the great difficulty of disposing effectively of the excretions of the human body was a contributory cause; that the disease was scattered by means of latrines even before the disease was recognised; that certain commands were badly located: and the space was frequently insufficient for the regiments camping. The Report went on to urge the granting of greater authority to medical officers with respect to the hygiene of the camps, and certain elementary precautions to be taken by the troops. Many of the details of this Report are of great interest, but we make this reference to it as showing how keenly alive the Americans are to the destruction which follows in the wake of an army in the field which is not guarded by reasonable hygienic precautions. Those who have followed the accounts given in the medical papers are aware how great has been the keeness shown in this matter by our own Medical Corps. As far as it is possible for human foresight to make arrangements the most has been done, both for the troops in the field and at the base, and we may hope that many thousands of our troops will be spared death from the diseases which have played such havoc in previous wars. It is certain that the Medical Army Corps will have more authority in this war than in any previous one. We have already heard of the splendid Sanitary Corps which is now at the front. Their work is not in the fighting line, but they have a task which is equally as important. Their duty is to see that adequate sanitary arrangements are made for the men in the various camps that are pitched. The water supply must receive first attention. It cannot be expected that men tired out with a day of heavy fighting or marching will take the trouble to examine and filter the water they require, yet the importance of a pure supply is felt to be one of the necessaries of healthy troops. The commanders will try as far as possible not to keep a camp too long in a single place, as it has been found that the liability to disease increases with the length of stay in one place. Of course such measures would have to be carried out only as they were possible in relation to the strategy of war. Men are also being urged to submit to inoculation against cholera and sepsis but these campaigns have not been so conspicuously successful as the others.

The Territorials are also presenting many problems to the medical authorities. Sanitary corps and medical corps have been formed long ago, but they exist only in embryo. They have many new and unexpected problems to deal with, and it will be many weeks before they can be considered in a satisfactory condition. It is a serious matter not only for the men themselves but for the country. Soon a million and a half of men will be under military control and under entirely new conditions. These men come from all grades of life, and the possibility of epidemics is a real danger. Fortunately there are many who realise the dangers and are taking active steps toward the solution of the problem. It will be a time of test for all medical corps, and if they earn the praise rightly given to the Japanese Medical Service, they will have every reason to be proud of their work, and the public of the safety from disease the Army will have enjoyed.

AN INCREDIBLE RUMOUR.

It is strongly rumoured in business circles, and we give the rumour for what it may be worth, that a proposal has been made to the Bombay Government to provide from State funds two crores of rupees for five lakhs of bales of cotton at a cost of Rs. 40 per bale. This sum of Rs. 40 is the supposed cost of a bale to the cotton grower! The question is, how will it benefit him and how is he to be maintained till the harvesting of the crop of 1915? Who is to receive all the profit of the bale above Rs. 40? Is the Government to hand him over the surplus after deducting whatever may be advanced to him? And what if, by the vicissitudes of the war, prices fall when least expected by the official syndicate. There are many other serious questions besides, which, however, need not be dealt with here, as the whole scheme seems to be bizarre and impractical. We can hardly believe that any government, having any very close knowledge of the Indian cotton trade, would consent to such a wild-cat scheme as this propounded by some of the patrons or benefactors of the cotton cultivator. Even assuming that the scheme were backed by the Bombay Government, which we greatly doubt, is it possible that so cautious and impartial a government as that of Lord Hardinge, with such a level-headed Finance Minister as Sir William Meyer, would ever seriously consider it? It has only to be formulated to be rejected without a thought. Only men bereft of business sobriety could think of it. And what of the constitutional question? Can the State give any aid in such form? And that to a fractional part at the expense of all other producers of agricultural commodities. That again is a serious question on which the popular elected representatives in the Vicegreal Legislative Council will have a good deal to say. We repeat the whole scheme looks so bizarre, that we prefer not to give credence to the rumour whatever those "in the know" may pretend to say

Judging from the tenor of the correspondence appearing in our columns on the crisis in trade caused by the war, it seems that two distinct problems for solution are mixed together. One of these, we would suggest, at the very outset,—the question of affording relief to cultivators,—need not be discussed at all, for the obvious reason that the Government of India, has, we believe, been seriously considering it for some time past. No single person or organisation, however potential and influential, nor any combination, can solve the problem. The Government is the best-informed authority on the existing condition of cultivators of a variety of crops, food and non-food, and is alone qualified to find out which are in need of temporary relief, and how they should be relieved, so as to tide over the hardships staring them in the face. We are confident that the Government of India will be able to resolve upon such satisfactory measures as their official experts in the matter of land revenue may advise. Under the circumstances it would be well were participants in the discussion to leave that question alone, and confine their attention to the subject of affording financial relief to traders and manufacturers in every part of the country who are, or may be, severely hit by the war conditions now prevalent.

Notes of the Day

The Occupation of Transylvania.

The announcement that the Russians are in Transylvania is fraught with no small significance. This province of Austria has long been coveted by the Roumanians, who are its natural inheritors by religion and language. The role of Roumania has been a very complicated one during modern events. None have sought to deny the beneficial influence exercised by the late King Charles on the progress of the enterprising country. The late monarch, however, was a Hohenzollern and never permitted his ministers to forget it, according to the traditions of his house. During his reign the country was swayed by a mixed policy,—pro-German by choice and pro-Russian by necessity. The demise of the crown puts an entirely new aspect on the case. The Roumanian nation is intellectually swayed by French impulses. Indeed, the moment one is in Bukovina one remarks that Gallicism reigns supreme in Near Eastern Europe. The French language is "la langage comme il faut" of Bukharest; the traditions of the French Army are deeply rooted amongst the Dacians. It is a question, therefore, whether Roumania will not discover a pretext for throwing in her lot with Latinism to which she belongs, against Teutonism which she fears. The Roumanian is easily the first in the Balkan Peninsula. The soldier is as well uniformed and equipped as any in Europe. On a war footing this model kingdom, beloved of the writer of comic opera, can furnish a force of 700,000 men with all the equipment of modern warfare. Roumania has long been in a state of preparedness for war owing to her geographical situation. The swiftness with which the Italo-Turkish, the Turko-Balkan, and the present campaign have followed each other have given her no time to demobilise.

The Origin of Mr. John Burns' Speech.

The general exposure of the forged speech, which was circulated broadcast in Germany as alleged to have been made by Mr. John Burns, has led the "Cologne Gazette" to make a shame-faced sort of explanation as to the circumstantial origin of the oration. The explanation, on the face of it, is no more worthy of credence than the alleged speech itself and the "Cologne Gazette" must be congratulated on the ingenuity which it has displayed. The journal now says that the speech was issued by the "Berolina" News Agency in Berlin, whose proprietor, one Muller Forster, avers that he got it via Copenhagen through a man named Lionel Beag of 14, High Street, Ediburgh, who had actually heard it. It is relevant to mention here that this locality in the Scottish capital is a wretched slum and the person named is not to be found there. The "Cologne Gazette" pays a doubtful compliment to Mr. Burns when it says that it never suspected that the speech was a forgery, and although its freedom struck the journal as rather strange, yet it "no doubt corresponded with the views of the sensible John Burns." This is a poor sort of excuse for assisting in the propagation of an audacious forgery of this character.

Germany's Property in Canada.

The Canadian Government is now considering what steps should be taken with regard to German investments in Canada. German people have invested largely in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other industries, but at the outset of the war a large number of these shareholders succeeded in dumping a great portion of their holding in London, with the consequence that the London Stock Exchange had to be closed owing to scarcity of money and loss of credit, and many respectable firms had to become insolvent. Of course, the difficulty of the London Stock Exchange was enhanced, as has been so often stated in our Financial Letter from London, by the shares being sold by naturalised foreigners in London, who acted as the intermediaries to sell the shares to an unsuspecting British public. The Canadian Government are now looking into some investments of German capital in British Columbian timber concessions. Some two years ago it was rumoured that the Kaiser, through his agent, Baron Alvo von Alvensleber, had invested something like six millions sterling in both timber and mining businesses, but the Canadian Government have not issued any information on this subject. According to the law, as it stands there, no lease can be granted to a foreigner except in the name of a British subject; this being the case, if it can only be proved that the investment is on behalf of the enemy, the property is liable to be confiscated. If the Government take this action, a large amount should be forthcoming, as German capital is invested in many industries. It may be mentioned here that Germany has already taken steps to confiscate British property in Germany, and, if the Canadian Government should proceed in this way, her war budget will be helped to a great extent.

The Blue Book Quarterly.

The Blue Book Quarterly published by the Government of Bombay is now in its third quarter and the issue just brought out shows some improvement in the general get up. While the internal arrangement is in every way the same as that of the last number, the design of the cover has been changed and the printing of the text has been made more agreeable to the eye by generous spacing of the type and by slightly enlarged margins. Among the more important items figuring in the list of contents of the current number is the draft of the proposed Bill for the Protection of Agriculturists in the Bombay Presidency and the Explanatory Note which the Government issued in July last in connection therewith. Another important item is the review of the Administration of the Local Boards in the Presidency for the year 1912-13. Several important Press Notes on educational matters such as those of Moral Education, Moslem Education, School Hygiene, Science Teaching and so on, are also included in the present number of the Quarterly.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. W. H. Clarke proposes paying a short visit to Calcutta and as at present arranged, will leave Simla on October 20th.

Major James, I.M.S. is transfered from Kasauli to study malaria questions in Assam.

The Convalescent Home at Khandala was visited by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon on Wednesday morning.

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C. I. E., I. C. S., is granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the date of relief in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from the 27th October 1914.

KARACHI TRADE-MARK CASE,

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

In the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, judgment has been given by Mr. Crouch in an interesting suit for infringement of trade mark brought by Messrs. Macdonald and Co. against Messrs. Holland and Moss, both of Karachi. Messrs. Macdonald and Co. have for fifteen years been importing and selling white shirtings and in recent times Messrs. Holland and Moss imported similar goods with a similar trade mark and pushed them for sale in the same markets, namely, Baluchistan and Afghanistan.

The plaintiffs admitted that the two trade marks were not identical, but argued that the one was a colorable imitation of the other. The defendants denied that there was any imitation at all.

The learned judge held that there had been deliberate copying and that such differences as existed were merely intended to deceive the court. He ordered a perpetual injunction with costs.

MARKET REPORT.

Our market continues slack and there are no freight engagements to report this week. Home markets are apparently amply supplied with wheat for the time being while local prices are fairly steady without much offering.

Messrs. R. E. V. Arbuthnot and W. S. Cootts have been selected to represent Burma and Behar respectively on the Imperial Legislative Council this cold weather.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THE DANCING MISTRESS.

"The Dancing Mistress" which was played by the Bandmann Opera Company at the Excelsior Theatre last night, is not a strong piece. There is, indeed, very little in it, and the present writer, who had seen it played in England by a company which had been playing it for weeks, and had not been at all impressed by it, was quite surprised to find that the Bandmann Company made quite an entertaining evening with it. This is the more remarkable because that great fun-maker Bobby Roberts, was not in the cast.

The explanation is that every one played-up. Miss Belle Rivers was quite good in the name part, and Mr. Jack Elagert was a bright and breezy airman-hero, singing and dancing attractively throughout. Mr. Jimmy Hooper was funny, and his song, with Miss Gladys Stuart "Not at Present," into which he interpolated a number of verses anent the war, proved a most popular item. Miss Babs Kendal, Miss Nellie Lomas, and Miss Addie Lennard all helped to make the piece go.

To-night, the favourite revue "Stop This Way" will be given as a farewell performance.

GANDHARWA MAHAVIDYALAYA CONCERT.

The Principal of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya writes to say that he has sent to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., Joint Hon. Secretary to the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, Bombay, a cheque for Rs. 450 being the amount of the proceeds of a musical concert specially arranged in aid of the War Relief Fund on behalf of the Institution on the 10th instant at the Empire Theatre, under the patronage of the Municipal Commissioner Mr. P. R. Cadell. The Principal also takes the opportunity of thanking the Proprietors of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" for publishing the advertisements in their papers free of charge and also the Proprietor of the Morvi Dramatic Company for giving the loan of the theatre free of charge.

BENGAL CHAMBE OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF THE WAR.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

In its monthly abstract of proceedings the Bengal Chamber of Commerce gives a detailed resume of the situation arising out of the war. It writes:—

The department of Commerce and Industry asked the committee towards the end of September to ascertain what rate the shippers would be prepared to pay for railing cargoes from Calcutta to Bombay, the object being that they should pay no more on the whole transaction and that they would save freight by continuous shipment from Calcutta. The committee fully appreciated the endeavour of the Government to assist Calcutta but they feared that the proposal was not practicable. They explained to the Government that shippers could not negotiate railway receipts as was done with bills of lading and that contracts for Calcutta shipment would not allow Bombay shipment. They pointed out too that the immediate emergency was for September shipment.

GERMAN VESSELS AT COLOMBO.

Regarding the three German vessels at Colombo the committee state that they have all along pressed strongly that they should be sent to Calcutta to discharge their cargo here and that it would simplify matters if formalities, which have to be carried through in connection with proof of claims to cargo on board, could be carried out here. Difficulties arose but it did not appear to the Committee that these were insurmountable and it is a matter of regret that such a long delay has occurred in making the necessary arrangements for the release of these three vessels. Especially in view of urgent demand for tonnage at the end of September and the beginning of October, it would have considerably eased the position if these steamers could have been returned to Calcutta in the first half of September when they might either have been made use of by the Government instead of three of the vessels which had to be requisitioned for State purposes or handed over for the use of the mercantile community, apart from loss of hire that these vessels might have earned had they been set free earlier for trading purposes. The compulsory detention of them and their cargoes at Colombo for over two months has been the cause of serious inconvenience and loss to Calcutta consignees and shippers.

COMMITTEE'S WANTS.

The Committee have continued to urge the relaxation of censorship rules regarding the telegraphic code. The Committee expressed great regret that the Government have not been able to accede to the proposal that the office of an important department like that of Commerce and Industry should be located in a place where it would be more in touch with commercial interests than is possible when the heads of the department are at Delhi and the office is in Simla.

[illegible] OF COMMERCE.

Since the outbreak of the European war there have been many most important questions under discussion between the Government of India and the mercantile community. Numerous points have for example risen in connection with impressment of vessels by Government for State purposes, position of the consignees of British and neutral cargo on enemy's vessels detained in Indian ports and hiring of these enemy's vessels for trading purposes etc., the discussion of these would have been greatly facilitated and decisions might have been arrived at with much less delay had the Government been more easily in touch with the interests involved.

FIGHTING ROUND LILLE.

GERMANS RETIRE IN DISORDER.

THROWN BACK ACROSS BELGIAN FRONTIER.

ENEMY OUTFLANKED ON THE MEUSE.

ALL-ROUND SUPERIORITY OF RUSSIANS.

The Germans are reported to have advanced in strength in the direction of Calais, but were compelled to retire and crossed the river Lys in disorder. They have also been expelled from positions round Lille and thrown back across the Belgian frontier.

From correspondents' accounts, the occupation of Ostend by the Germans seems to be imminent.

The Allies' progress in the region of Berry-au-Bac is confirmed, and a communique issued in Paris denounces as false a German report that two French cavalry divisions have been destroyed. On the contrary it appears that the German cavalry suffered severely, as it was pursued the whole day by our aviators, who incessantly dropped bombs. The telegram contains the somewhat vague sentence:—"We have not even announced that two German battalions were annihilated."

Meanwhile the Russian Army is advancing "like a great wave" to quote the words of Prof. Pares, of the Liverpool University, who on the invitation of the Russian Government is accompanying our Allies' field forces. The Professor says that wounded Austrians describe the Russian artillery as particularly formidable, and goes on to show that all round the superiority of the Russian to the Austrian forces is most marked.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-20 a.m.

Correspondents in Calais state that the Germans advanced in strength in the direction of Calais. Their artillery shelled Bailleul and Hazebrouck but were compelled to retire and crossed the river Lys in disorder. The Germans have been expelled from positions round Lille and thrown back across the Belgian border. The train service between Calais and Lille has been resumed.

FATE OF OSTEND.

GERMAN OCCUPATION HOURLY EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-20 a.m.

Correspondents who left Ostend by the last boat yesterday state that the German occupation of the town is hourly expected.

There were fifteen thousand hysterical refugees on the piers at Ostend.

FALSE GERMAN REPORTS.

COMPLETE CONTRADICTIONS FROM PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

A communiqué issued to-day denounces the false German report that two French cavalry divisions have been destroyed. The truth is that the Germans after several days only made the smallest progress between La Bassee and the Lys, and were compelled to retire in the part north of the Lys. The German losses were at least as great as ours.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Paris communique adds: The German cavalry division suffered particularly because it was pursued the whole day by our aviators, who incessantly dropped bombs.

Moreover the Germans assert that they are proceeding to invest Verdun. The truth should be plain enough from the French communiques. The Germans have never come in contact with Verdun. They made two fruitless attempts, but both failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

We have not even announced that two German battalions were annihilated.

The Germans also attempted to cross the Meuse in the Saint Mihiel district. Their efforts failed, the enemy being outflanked by us."

THE ALLIES' PROGRESS.

ADVANCE IN BERRY-AU-BAC DISTRICT CONFIRMED.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 5-15 p.m.

A Paris communique says that several engagements have taken place in the neighbourhood of Ghent.

The operations on the left wing as far as the Oise are normal. Our progress in the region of Berry-au-Bac is confirmed.

There is no change on the right wing.

BRITISH TROOPS PRESS BACK THE GERMANS.

FIGHTING IN DIFFICULT COUNTRY.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 10-15 p.m.

The Press Bureau states that the British troops have been engaged towards the left of the Allied line, with the result that the Germans have been pressed back slightly on their flank. The nature of the country, which is a mining centre, makes rapid progress difficult.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 12-55 a.m.

It was officially stated at eleven last night that no important modification of the situation had occurred.

"LONG LIVE FREE BELGIUM."

GOVERNMENT'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-20 a.m.

The Belgian Government before leaving Belgium placarded a proclamation counselling prudence and patriotism to the Belgians and asking them to endure the momentary trial, whence the nation would emerge greater and more beautiful. The proclamation concluded: "Long live free Belgium."

WAR GAZETTEER.

BAILLEUL.—A town in the French department of Nord, 19 miles N.-W. of Lille.

HAZEBROUCK.—A town in the French department of Nord, 28 miles W.-N.-W. of Lille.

LILLE.—A manufacturing town and first-class fortress of France, chief town of the Nord department, situated on a sub-tributary of the Scheldt, 66 miles by rail S.-E. of Calais.

THE LYS.—A river rising near Lysberg in the French dep of Pas-de-Calais, and flowing 130 miles north-eastward to the Scheldt at Ghent.

KING FERDINAND.

The new King of Roumania, who has just taken the accession oath.

NEW KING OF RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, Oct. 14, 4-15 p.m.

King Ferdinand, the King of Rumania, took the accession oath before the Parliament to-day. His Majesty met with a most cordial reception. The passage in the Declaration "I will serve the country as a good Rumanian" was especially cheered.

BELGIAN REFUGEES.

A MILLION AND A HALF IN HOLLAND AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is estimated that out of the Belgian population of seven millions about a million and a half have taken refuge in Holland or England. The remainder have clung to their homes, even where they are half ruined. The problem of dealing with refugees in England is daily becoming more formidable. Thousands reached Folkestone yesterday, many of them helpless and destitute. Committees are everywhere establishing homes where hundreds can be accommodated. Great numbers are being housed in private dwellings, but the large residue remains to be dealt with.

GERMAN TROOPS FROM ANTWERP,

BORDEAUX, Oct. 14.

A Military Journal says that the German troops from Antwerp are composed of Reserve and Landwehr troops who have not much influence in field operations.

SYMPATHY WITH BRITAIN.

PORTUGAL PREPARED TO ASSIST WHENEVER NECESSARY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Reuter is informed that the feeling of the Portuguese people for England is daily one of increasing and complete sympathy.

Portugal, it is felt, must be prepared for all eventualities, and to assist Britain whenever and wherever necessary.

Partial mobilization will be ordered to-morrow.

It is not true that Portugal has declared war on Germany.

MARTIAL LAW IN PORTUGUESE CONGO.

LISBON, Oct. 14, 6-10 p.m.

The Governor of Angola has proclaimed martial law throughout the Portuguese Congo.

CANADIAN TROOPS AT PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 3-50 a.m.

The first Canadian contingent arrived yesterday at Plymouth.

The first transport moored at nine in the morning and the last one twelve hours later. The troops received an ovation from large crowds.

IN TURKISH GUISE.

STRANGE REPORT ABOUT THE GOEBEN.

ROME, Oct. 14, 8-0 p.m.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the commander of the Goeben has become the head of the Turkish fleet, and that he aims at attacking the Russian fleet. Although the Goeben is the Turkish flagship all the officers and crew are Germans and wear German uniforms.

NEUTRALS IN TSINGTAO.

TO LEAVE SHORTLY BY SHANGTUNG RAILWAY.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Press Bureau states that the Japanese Emperor has offered to succour non-combatants and neutrals in Tsingtao. Parlementaires have conferred, and arranged to send to Tientsin on Friday the American Consul, a certain number of Chinese, and German women and children.

TOKIO, Oct. 14, 3-20 p.m.

The Commander of Tsingtao has accepted the Mikado's proposal to allow neutral citizens to leave in order to save life. It is expected that they will leave shortly by the Shangtung railway.

HOSPITAL SHIPS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS

FIVE UNION CASTLE LINERS FITTED UP.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 6-40 p.m.

Five Union Castle liners have been fitted us as hospital ships for the Indian soldiers with the latest equipment like wards in a London Hospital.

PREMIER'S SON IN ACTION.

LONDON, Oct. 15, 5-20 a.m.

The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Asquith's son, Arthur, fought in the trenches at Antwerp but was not injured.

PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROME, Oct. 14.

Cardinal Gasparri has been appointed Papal Secretary of State.

PARLIAMENT FURTHER PROROGUED

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Parliament has been further prorogued till November 11th.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

REDUCTION IN GENERAL AND SERVICE TAXES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

Under Section of 52 of the Burma Municipal Act 1898, the Rangoon Municipality has on the motion of one of its commissioners, decided to reduce the amount by ten per cent. of general and service taxes payable from October 1914 during the continuance of the war, the effects of which are beginning to be sorely felt by the general public through dislocation of trade, lack of business and employment.

GERMANY'S LAST CALL.

TEACHERS AND RETIRED GENERALS CALLED OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

It is semi-officially announced in Petrograd that Germany has called out all who have ever served as officers or non-commissioned officers irrespective of age. Retired Generals are obtaining commissions in the Landwehr and Landstrum. Teachers in primary schools who have hitherto been exempt are now going on active service.

22,000 INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

The number of Belgians and British interned in Holland is said to be 22,000.

GERMANS TRYING TO REACH BELGIAN COAST.

A DECISIVE BATTLE EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" London correspondent cables:—

London October 13.—The Germans at present appear to be making an effort to reach the Belgian coast and a big decisive battle on the line running north and south may be expected in the next few days.

The position on the Aisne is now comparatively unimportant.

GERMAN FORCES IN SERVICE.

The "Times" military correspondent says that the German forces in the west may total 1,500,000. He is quite prepared to see the resumption of the offensive by the Germans but regards that possibility without anxiety.

DEATH OF A FORMER COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

The death occurred at Lugano, Switzerland, on October 12th, of Mr. R. W. E. H. Vincent, C.I.E., who for six years ending January, 1899, was Commissioner of Police, Bombay. The late Mr. Vincent was born in Germany, in 1841 and educated at Neu-Strelitz. He served in the Italian Campaign of 1862 and in the following year joined His Majesty's 45th regiment in which he served until 1869, when he joined the Bombay Police. He served in Bombay City until 1883, when for six months he was Deputy Inspector-General of Police in Egypt, for which work he received from the Khedive the title of Vincent Bey. On his return to Bombay, Mr. Vincent became a D. S. P. and in April, 1893, he was appointed to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, an office which he held until January, 1899.

Mr. Vincent leaves a widow, his third wife. Of his sons one—Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M.V.O. is Deputy Director of the Criminal Intelligence, Bombay.

Mr. R. W. E. H. VINCENT, C.I.E.

A former Commissioner of Police, Bombay, whose death has been announced.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON ANNUAL REPORT.

The following Government Resolution on the Report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden, for the official year 1913-14, is published for general information:—

While there was a continued rise in the production of Baragra salt, the falling off in the production of sea salt during the year under report is disappointing, especially in view of the possible shortage of imported salt owing to the outbreak of the war. Government hope that the *shilotries* will be able to meet the increased demand which may possibly arise.

The decrease in expenditure appears to some extent to be due to difficulties in recruiting for the clerical and menial branches of the establishment. Mr. Shepherd's proposals for the revision of pay of officers and clerks are under the consideration of the Governor in Council, who will await proposals regarding the revision of the pay of menials.

Government note with pleasure the further steps taken by Mr. Shepherd to improve the details of the administration of the department which are mentioned in paragraph 37 of the report.

The Governor in Council is pleased to commend the officers and staff of the department for their efficient administration during the year.

"LIKE A GREAT WAVE."

THE MARCH OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

FINE FIGHTERS.

ARTILLERY VERY FORMIDABLE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Press Bureau states that Professor Pares, of the Liverpool University, whom the Russian Government invited to accompany the field armies, describes his cordial reception by the Russian General Staff.

He says that wounded Austrians describe the Russian artillery as particularly formidable. The Austrian artillery was without cover, and was crushed.

The Russian riflemen took cover so well that they could not be seen at two hundred yards, and their firing was very effective.

He also admitted that the Austrians could not stand against a bayonet charge.

Professor Pares says that the Russian Army seems like a great wave rolling forward, one spirit driving it. He pays a high tribute to the equipment, hospitals and food arrangements. Rye bread is dried to a portable biscuit, enabling the soldier to carry a much larger supply than of ordinary bread, and facilitating the sending of supplies to the firing-line.

He says that the general feeling among Poles and Jews is like a new page in history.

THE RUSSIANS' PROGRESS.

TWO GERMAN COMPANIES CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15, 12-55 a.m.

It is officially stated that the Russians on Thursday successfully pressed back the Germans on the left bank of the Vistula along the roads running from Warsaw to Ivangorod. Two German companies were captured.

Fighting continues to the south of Przemsyl.

ID AT LAHORE.

NO CATTLE TO BE PARADED IN STREETS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

With reference to the rumours here that cattle will be led in procession through the streets of the city on the occasion of the forthcoming "Id," the "Punjabee" publishes the following communication from the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore:—

"There was a meeting on October 13th of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans and it was unanimously decided that there was to be no change in the procedure adopted up to 1912. No cattle are to be led in procession or paraded in streets with any show. This was an unauthorised innovation introduced last year."

KOMAGATA MARU RIOTERS.

THIRTY-NINE STILL AT LARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The number of the Komagata Maru absconders still at large is only thirty-nine out of a total of 321. Mr. Hopkyns has conducted at Alipore an inquest into the Sikh fatalities, the verdict being similar to that of the second Calcutta inquest.

PASSENGERS FROM FAR EAST.

Among two hundred Punjabi passengers which arrived on Tuesday by the Namsang from the far east were several Sikhs who had been to Vancouver by the Komagata Maru. They were taken to Howrah and entrained for the Punjab without any disturbance.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

ANGLO-INDIAN ARRESTED IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 15.

S. H. Christy, an Anglo-Indian, agent for Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., of Calcutta has been arrested by the police for being in possession of the following arms:—Two Martini Henry carbines with Burmese numbering on them which are believed to have been used by King Theebaw's troops, two Quackenbush rifles 22-calibre, one double barreled shot gun, Colt's revolver five chambers 38-calibre, and single barreled 22-calibre pistol, a quantity of ammunition and reloading outfit and paraphernalia. Two revolvers, he informed the police, had been sold by him which have been recovered and prove to be five-chambered of 55-bore.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DECREE AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CLAIM FOR SET FORWARD LAND.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

RATANLAL CHUNILAL PANALAL *v.* THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY AND TRUSTEES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY *v.* RATANLAL CHUNILAL PANALAL.

Both the above suits were heard one immediately after the other and by consent of counsels representing the three parties concerned it was arranged that all evidence and exhibits recorded in either of these cases may be used in the other so as to obviate the necessity of recording some of the same formal evidence in both cases. The facts of the case have already appeared in our previous issues.

THE JUDGMENT.

After narrating the facts out of which the suits arose his Lordship said that the defendant in the second suit took out a third party notice against the Municipality. He had obtained no directions thereon and beyond the fact that such notice was obtained nothing more had been done to fix any liability on the Municipality as a third party in this suit and from the fact that no arguments were addressed to the Court or point made as to the liability of the third party at the hearing, his Lordship took it that those proceedings were practically abandoned. His Lordship then set out at length the facts which were either admitted or undisputed.

The plaintiff's mother commenced to build on the land about the end of March 1907 and in 1909 the building was completed. The set back land was taken possession of by the Municipality on the 23rd of March 1907. The old Lohar Street was included in one of the Improvement Trust schemes for street improvement, and was acquired by the City Improvement Trust under a Notification of 17th Jan. 1905. The new street known as the Princess street came into existence in place of the old Lohar street, the construction of which was completed on the 29th April 1910 and it was handed back to the Municipality on 1st May, 1910. In 1910, the plaintiff gave notice to the Municipality that he would not accept anything less than Rs. 300 a square yard for the set back land. Not hearing anything in reply, he filed a petition in the Small Causes Court in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 504 of the Bombay Municipal Act, for the purpose of having the valuation of the set back land and the amount of compensation payable to him for the said set back land determined by the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge dismissed the petition as being time barred and 9 days too late when filed. In the correspondence that ensued between the parties pending the proceedings in the Small Causes Court, the Municipal Commissioner offered to pay for the set back land at the rate of Rs. 200 a square yard, if the plaintiff agreed to pay at the same rate for the set forward land. The plaintiff offered to accept Rs. 200 for the set back land but evaded a straight answer to the inquiry whether he would pay for the set forward land at the same rate and it was not till 7th Sept. 1911 that the plaintiff for the first time stated that he was advised that he was not liable to pay for the set forward land. Under those circumstances the plaintiff Ratanlal filed the first of these two suits in February 1913 claiming to recover from the defendant the value of the set back land either at Rs. 300 or Rs. 200 per square yard, or at any other rate the Court might fix.

The material issues raised in the first suit were as follows:—"Is the defendant bound to pay for the set back land and if so at what rate? (2) whether the Court had any Jurisdiction to entertain this suit for determining the amount of compensation.

These two issues really raised the only questions in the suit.

His Lordship did not agree with the contention of the learned counsel for the plaintiff and the provisions of section 504 of the Bombay Municipal Act merely provided an optional resort to the Small Causes Court for the determination of the valuation of the set back land in case of dispute between the owner and the Municipal Commissioner. The provisions of that section were peremptory and the section directed that such a case shall be determined in case of dispute by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Subsequently however the plaintiff elected to accept the valuation of the Municipal Commissioner. His Lordship found that the Commissioner's offer could only mean that he valued the set forward and the set back lands at the same figure and that such valuation according to him was Rs. 300 per sq. yard. The Commissioner valued both the plots in question at the rate of Rs. 200 per sq. yard. This valuation the plaintiff was willing to accept. The only reason why the Municipal Commissioner had not paid was because the defendant had refused to pay for the set forward land and denied his liability to do so. The question as regards the second issue of jurisdiction was covered by clear and explicit authority (I. L. R. 19 Bom. p. 407 at Page 419.) His Lordship thought, that the plaintiff was entitled to maintain this suit for the recovery of compensation money for his land on the basis of the valuation made by the Commssioner. There would therefore be a decree for the plaintiff directing the defendant to pay the plaintiff compensation for 28.41 sq. yards at the rate of Rs. 200 a sq. yard. His Lordship did not allow any interest to run on the amount decreed because the moneys were always at his disposal. His Lordship also ordered each party to bear its own costs.

In the second suit, the only question for decision was whether the plaintiffs the trustees for the City Improvement Trust of Bombay were entitled to eject the defendant from the set forward land. Incidentally other questions had been raised, and discussed but they were of little or no importance.

His Lordship said that when it was discovered by the three parties concerned that the set forward land was really vested in the plaintiffs, it seemed to have struck the advisers of the Municipality and the Improvement Trust that the shortest and easiest way of meeting the defendant (Ratanlal) was to claim back possession of the land, which the defendant had entered upon and built but for which he refused to pay. It was quite clear that the set forward plot of land was included in the Princess Street scheme and was acquired by the Improvement Trust. It was equally clear that the plot was not handed over at any time back to the Municipality and that it was not included in the new street, the Princess Street which on completion was handed over to, and revested in the Municipality. It remained to this day vested in the City Improvement Trust, the plaintiffs in this suit, Mr. Setalvad contended that even if it were so, the plaintiffs were bare trustees, that the Municipality were beneficiaries, that the beneficiaries gave his client possession and invited him to build on that land and that a bare trustee could not eject a party put in possession by the beneficiary; and had cited authorities to show that under these circumstances the bare trustee not only could not eject, but may be compelled to convey the land to his client and thus perfect the title. The fallacy underlying that argument, said his Lordship was most obvious and a mere glance at the facts would show that this was not a case of a bonafide acquisition from a beneficiary for good consideration which would entitle the party to enforce a conveyance from the bare trustee. The proposal, it must be remembered, to build on the set forward land emanated from the defendant himself. There was no doubt that the set forward land was of considerable importance to the defendant. He intended to utilise the ground floor for shops and the value of a shop abutting directly on to a street such as the Princess Street was infinitely greater than the value of a shop lying at the back of an open space intervening between the street and the shop. It must also be remembered that the addition of 25 odd, sq. yards, to all the five floors would considerably increase the occupation area of the building and would add very materially to its rents and to the value of the building itself. His Lordship felt that the Commissioner was more than fair to the defendant when he fixed the same valuation for the set back as for the set forward lands, for in his opinion the land on the Kalbadevi side was of less value than the land on the side of a street like the Princess Street.

The defendant's contention was that there was no provision in the Municipal Act for payment of compensation for set forward land and that therefore the Municipal Commissioner was not entitled to claim any payment for such set forward. It was quite clear to his Lordship that this question did not arise in this suit for this was not a suit to enforce payment of the set forward land. Under the circumstances, it seemed to his Lordship that there was no question of any bona-fide acquisition from a beneficiary and for good consideration. The plaintiffs were therefore the legal owners of this piece of land. They had never given the defendant or his mother any permission, leave or license to build on their land. The Municipality were under a misapprehension when they sanctioned and ordered the defendant to set forward his building on this land. The Improvement Trust were not bound by anything that the Municipality had done in this matter and their rights in the land and in the ownership thereof were not in the slightest degree affected by any action on the part of the Municipal authorities.

No question whatever of estoppel against the plaintiffs arose in this suit. The Improvement Trust left the questions of set forwards and set backs to be enforced by the municipality, as building plans went to the municipality and not to the Improvement Trust. Five years afterwards, for the first time he disputed his liability to pay. Throughout all this time he had been masquerading under false pretences.

The well-meant efforts of Mr. Setalvad which his Lordship was glad to acknowledge here with appreciation, failed to move him or his mother, to reconsider their position and to adopt a reasonable and honest attitude. He persisted throughout in maintaining his position. Every effort to save money and obtain an unfair advantage had been made by the defendant throughout the trial of this case. After all these long years at the hearing for the first time, he attempted to dispute the area of the set forward land. The attempt was abandoned. This was the man who asked the Court to exercise its equitable jurisdiction in his favour and compel the bare trustee as he call's the Improvement Trust Board to convey to him what the beneficiaries, as he calls the municipality, gave him. In other words, having obtained other people's land by false pretences, he asked the Court to help him to retain the same. He also asked in the alternative to retain the land on payment. His Lordship refused to give him any such relief. The Municipal Commissioner had treated this man with conspicuous fairness. The defendant had deliberately chosen to fight the case to the last, with the knowledge that the Court regarded his conduct as dishonest and he had no answer to that charge except that he had been advised that the Law allowed him to take up the position he had done. He had taken his chances and he must take the consequences. His last prayer that he may be granted compensation in the event of his being ejected was a prayer which in its effrontery was only equalled by the consistent dishonesty of the conduct throughout of Mr. Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal. In his Lordship's opinion, he was not entitled to any consideration or help from the Court. He was found to be in possession of the plaintiff's land without their leave or license and without a title thereto. Under the circumstances of the present case, his Lordship said, "the plaintiffs have in my opinion acted quite properly in filing this suit and are justified in reclaiming possession of their land His Lordship, therefore, pronounced a decree in favour of the plaintiffs declaring that the land in question in this suit (viz. 25.16 sq. yards) was the property of the plaintiffs and was vested in them and ordered the defendants forthwith to deliver up possession of that land to the plaintiffs His Lordship also ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs, such costs to include all costs occasioned by third party notice.

The defendant must also pay the costs of the defendants in the first suit occasioned by third party notice in the second suit.

Solicitors for Ratanlal:—Dastur and Co.

Solicitors for the Bombay Municipality and the City Improvement Trust.—Crawford, Brown and Co.

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APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FALSE COMPLAINT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

VARAJLAL KARASONDAS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The accused was charged under section 211 I. P. Code with having made a false complaint against four persons, charging them with having assaulted and threatened him, after he had been enticed into a house on the pretext that he was to translate a document, until he signed a promissory note for Rs. 72-8-0. The accused was found guilty of the offence charged, by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships disbelieved the evidence for the prosecution, set aside the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and acquitted the accused.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

WHAT IS A PRELIMINARY DECREE?

(Before the Chief Justice, Justice Heaton, Justice Macleod, Justice Shah and Justice Hayward.)

CHANMALSAMI GURU RUDRASWAMI RUDRAMMAH AND ANOTHER *v.* GAGAPPA, AND HARAPPA AND OTHERS.

In this case the plaintiff respondents sued defendants—appellants for an injunction in respect of certain religious ceremonies. The defendants raised a preliminary defence that the matters in dispute were caste questions outside the jurisdiction of civil courts. The original Court at Hubli held that the matters were within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. The District Court at Dharwar held on First Appeal that this decision was not appealable at that stage, as it did not amount to a preliminary decree within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The High Court had been asked in this case to hold on Second Appeal that the decision was a preliminary decree and subject as such to appeal.

Their Lordships held that they did not think that the decision on the point of jurisdiction was a preliminary decree; nor those on limitation or mis-joinder of causes of action. The decision given in XIV Bom. L. R. was a wrong one.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellants, and Mr. B. K. Dhurandhar with Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar for the respondents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1914.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar and the Honourable Mr. Justice Hayward.
In the Division Court No. 52.
After the full Bench Work is over.
For Judgment.

In Re Disciplinary Jurisdiction—Little & Co. The Advocate Genl. of Bombay Petitioner v. Pestonji Cursetji Tarapore Bar-at-Law Respondent Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

288-14—Manecklal & Co. Bai Sakubai v. Ganpat Kashinath Manker Mehta D & T.
132-14—Kanu H. & Co., Swami Ramanyacharya Nathumayacharya v. Purshotam Keshowji, Edg. G. W. & Co.
152-14—Vachha and Co. Merwanji Rustomji Mody v Anandrao Vishwanath Jayakar and anr. Little and Co.
233-13—Little and Co. Pranlal Kahandas v Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and ors. Bhai K and G. Mulji and Tha.
461-14—Surajmal and Co. Jethalal Fulchand v Haridas Premji and ors. Purnanand and Co. Moti and D.
492-13—In person. Haribux Bilasari and ors v Ramgopal and anr. Payne and Co.
102-13—Malvi B M and R. Tribhowandas Narrandas Malvi v Abdullally Hakimji Pagdiwalla and ors. Vachha and Co.
192-14—Madhowji K & Ch Lakhabai v. Soonderbai widow Soonderdas & Co.
85-13—Motichand & D Harmukhrai Sundermal a firm v. Kunjlal Amichand
905-14—Nadirsha & D Ramchand Harichand a firm v. Thakurdas Khimraj a firm Tyabji D & Co.
1165-13—Malvi H M & R Satchedanand Atmaram v Ganpatrao Krishnarao & ors. Jah M & S. Nana H & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No 48

For Consent Decree.

271-14—Ard. H. D & Co. Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai & ors. Litle & Co Mehta D & L.
181-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Nuthabai widow & ors. v. Ramdas Kanji and anr. Madh. K & C.

For Final Decree.

9-10—Madh K & C Madhowji Virji v Purshotam Gopaldas Sh. D & D. Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

905-13—Dastur & Co Takersey Khairaj v. Mulji Shamji & anr Captain & V.
698-14—Manecklal and Co. Jamiatram Narbheram Mehta v The Poona Bank Ld, Payne and Co.
566-14—In person, Fakirmahomed Peermahomed v Abdul Kadar Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Matubhai J and M.
616-14—Jehangir M and S. Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v Jamnabai widow and anr, D J Mantri Unwalla P and P. For Postponement.
637-14—Dastur and Co, Jamnabai widow v Arjun Khemji and anr, Tyabjee D and Co, J's Summon's pending.
684-14—M B Chothia, Tulka Toisa and Co a firm and anr v Anandrao Ramrao and ors, Patell and Ez, Chitnis M and K.
570-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R and D.
707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Maruti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.
755-14—Payne and Co, Chaturbhuj Narayenji v Manilal Manecklal, Hiralal and Co.
757-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surajbhai Morarji, Madhowji K and C, For postponement.
758-14—Purnanand and Co, Jeram Hansraj v Surajbhai Morarji and anr, Madhowji K and C, M B Chothia, For postponement.
202-14—Khand L and M, Krishnarao Moreshwar Ajukya v Anandrao Wishwanath Jaiker, Jeh M and S.
638-14—Dubash and Co, Ganpat Govindrao v Yemnabai widow and ors, Daph F and D, D J Mantri.
687-13—Ragh N and Co, Fritz Schleicher v Anupram Haribhai Travadi, Amin and D.
500-14—Tyabji D and Co, Raja Gokaldas Jiwandas a firm v Ram Kisson Deoshankar and ors. Jam R and D.
805-14—Chitnis M and K, Mahadeo Ganoji Bhonsley v Jamnabai widow and anr, D J Mantri, Jeh M and S.
674-14—Manhowji K and Ch, Nayanarayan Buldeodas Daga v Birdichand Ramdatt and ors, Ard H D and Co.
779-14—Mehta D and L, Lannubai widow v Parwatibai widow and anr, Ragh N and Co, Jeh S M and H.
790-14—Jehangir S M and H, Shaik Sulleman Shaik Abdul Kadar Hatokar v Shaik Alli Shaik Ismail Hatokar, M B Chothia.
794-14—C P D'Cunha, Harichandra Dharmaji v Chintamon Dharmaji and anr, Amin and Desai.
813-14—Khand L and M, Madhowrao Nilkant Modi v Anandibai widow and anr, M B Chothia, Ragh N and Co.
700-14—Captain and V, Jethabhai Hirji v Bharmal Dewsey, Manecklal and Co.
703-14—Captain and V, Cooverji Shamji v Karamsey Keshavji and anr, Ard H D and Co.
394-14—Mulji & Tha Molubhai Ibrahim & Co. a firm v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat Daphtary F & D.

LATE COTTON CROP.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST OCTOBER.

The second memorandum on the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season 1914-1915 issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that sowing is still unfinished in the south. The total estimated area is 13,30,000 acres in the British Districts of Gujarat and Karnatak and 33,00,000 acres in Native States. In Sind it is 313 and 10 thousand acres, respectively. The total area is 49,53,000 acres, about 11 and 49 per cent. respectively, over the corresponding area of the previous year and the decennial average at the same date.

The area is restricted to some extent in places where the crop had not already been sown prior to the receipt of the Government warning about the probable fall in prices due to the commencement of hostilities. But elsewhere the area was extended under favourable rains for sowing in the Presidency and good water supply in Sind. In Gujarat the early crop was sown seasonably in the second fortnight of June and the late crop a month later except where heavy and continuous July-August rains retarded progress and washed away seedlings of crop already sown. Here sowings were delayed a fortnight to a month and resowings, where necessary, still continue. The subsequent break was beneficial and the condition of crop was generally satisfactory. In Karnatak sowings commenced normally in the second fortnight of August. The crop is just germinating and its condition is mostly good. In Sind the crop was sown normally in June and is doing fairly well.

EARLY CROP.

The latest reports from the Deccan show the area under crop to be 18,72,000 acres in British Districts and 24,000 acres in Native States, being 3 and 18 per cent. respectively over last year's area and the decennial average at the same date. In the North excessive July-August rains damaged the crop, necessitating its removal in places. The subsequent break was beneficial and the crop is doing fairly well at present. In the South the crop is thriving under favourable and timely rain.

RICE CROP.

ESTIMATES UPTO 1ST OCTOBER.

The first memorandum on the rice crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1914-15, issued by the Department of Agriculture shows that the total estimated area in British territory is 16,94,000 acres in the Presidency and 11,24,000 acres in Sind, (total 28,18,000 acres) about 6 per cent. over last year's area at the same date and 9.5 per cent. over the decennial average. The Native States have 7,39,000 acres in the Presidency and 8,000 acres in Sind. Early rains were favourable and the crop sown was timely in Gujarat, Deccan and Konkan. In Karnatak the full area could not be sown for want of sufficient rains. The excessive rains in July-August washed away seedlings in parts of Karnatak and Konkan thus retarding transplantation in places. A subsequent break benefited the crop which is doing well at present everywhere. In Sind a favourable inundation helped to extend cultivation except in parts of lower Sind where lands submerged by floods last year were still unfit for use. The crop is fairly good at present. Sowings were made seasonable in June everywhere.

INDIGO CROP.

ESTIMATES UP TO 1ST OCTOBER.

The first memorandum on the indigo crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1914-15, is issued by the Department of Agriculture.

The total estimated area in British territory is 2.200 acres, 11 per cent. short of last year and 59 per cent. below the average. There are 2.300 acres in Khairpur State against 3,700 acres last year. The decrease is attributed to the extended use of the artificial dye. The crop was sown timely in June and is doing fairly well.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, charged one Shamsing with importing 45,000 grains of cocaine valued at Rs. 16,920 without a license from Calcutta.

Mr. Azad, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Gadkari, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that Mr. Smith, having received certain information, deputed Inspector, Hudson and other excise officials and men to lie in waiting. After the arrival of a train from Calcutta, a railway cooly was seen walking away with the parcel, when he was arrested. He made a statement to the effect that the parcel had been given him by Shamsing. This lead to the arrest of the present accused.

The defence was that the accused had a bad past and to make a living he had to carry out the behests of other men. These people set him to take delivery of the parcel containing the cocaine and he did go there But he soon scented what was happening and he cleared away.

The further hearing was adjourned.

The cooly was also charged. He pleaded that the parcel had been given him by the accused to carry. His Worship held that this statement was not inconsistent with his duty as a cooly and discharged him.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Govind Manekji, a Hindu with the theft as a servant of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs 1,100, and currency notes and cash amounting to Rs. 108.

Mr. Framji N. Panday, Chairman of the Panday Charity Funds, and residing at the Panday Sanitarium, Colaba, missed the watch and chain and the money from his cupboard on his return home on Wednesday evening. He reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused who pleaded guilty.

He was convicted and sentenced to undergo five months' rigorous imprisonment.

KURLA MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

[SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-CHAIRMAN.

A case which has excited considerable interest in the Thana District is being heard in the Court of Mr. Waman G. Pendse, Second Class Magistrate, Thana. The accused in this case is one Govind Mitha a *bhungi* muccadum of the Kurla Municipality, who is charged under Section 429 I.P.C. with having maimed, killed and poisoned a large number of animals belonging to Nazarally Nathoo, a contractor of the Kurla Municipality.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, barrister-at-law, assistant by Mr. Kulkarni, the Police Prosecutor, and Mr. F. S. Patel, pleader, appear for the complainant; while Messrs. Rambhao Gupto and Oak are for the accused.

The magistrial enquiry commenced on the 6th instant.

As the examination in chief of the complainant was proceeding Mr. Hoosein Sharif, ex-Chairman of the Kurla Municipality and at present a Municipal Councillor, accompanied by Mr. S. K. Dhurandhar, B.A., LL.B., walked into the Court house.

Mr. Kabiruddin asked:—Do you appear in the case, Mr. Dhurandhar?

No, I am only watching the proceedings on behalf of a third party, replied Mr. Dhurandhar.

The Magistrate:—Watching the proceedings on behalf of a third party, what do you mean?

Mr. Kabiruddin:—"Why don't you be frank, Mr. Dhurandhar, and openly say that you are appearing on behalf of Mr. Hoosein Sharif on account of his complicity in the crime?

"Well," replied Mr. Dhurandhar, "as the complainant has in his petitions to the D. S. P., Thana, and other authorities made nasty allegations against Mr. Hoosein Sharif associating him with the offence, it is but natural he should take an interest in the case."

Nazarally Nathoo, the complainant, gave evidence, & said that Mr. Hoosein Shariff was the prime mover of the conspiracy against him, and that the accused was only a tool in the hands of the conspirators. It was Hoosein Sharif, complainant alleged, who was financing the accused's defence and even instructing his pleaders.

There have been already three hearings, during which the evidence of eye-witnesses has been recorded. The case has been postponed to the 24th instant.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 10th instant, an English lady's protest against cruelty to horses and bullocks, I request her kindly to form a society after the model of the Humanitarian League, London, with a view to educating public opinion in this country against various kinds of cruelty to animals.

You can easily imagine the terrible sufferings of poor animals in trains, markets and slaughter houses. Most diaboli al deeds are done in the sacred name of religion, torturing poor animals most brutally in various ways; heartless destruction of poor birds for their beautiful feathers; the misery of docked horses, rendered defenceless against stinging flies and other insects.

If the English lady will kindly try to form a society as requested above, she will earn a multitude of blessings.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

JUNAGAD,
October, 13.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Oct. 15.)

Mr. H. Stanley, District Superintendent of Police, is granted an extension till the 21st October 1914 of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. W. B. Manley, Acting District Superintendent of Police of Dharwar, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to twelve months.

Mr. G. H. White, on the termination of his deputation to the Baroda State, to be District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, vice Mr. W. B. Manley, proceeding on leave.

Vice Mr. T. D. Fry, I.C.S., retired, Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I.C.S., to be Second Grade Judge.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., to be substantive *pro tem*, Third Grade Judge from the 29th April to the 27th May, 1914.

Mr. W. T. W. Baker, I.C.S., to be Third Grade Judge from the 28th May, 1914.

Messrs. G. Wiles, I.C.S., and E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., passed an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard on 5th October 1914.

With effect from 7th October 1914, and during the transfer for two months to the Bombay Veterinary College of Veterinary Inspector J. M. C. Rebello to act as Second Assistant Professor, Mr. V. N. Sohoni to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. C. H. E. Wilson, Acting Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, is granted leave without allowances for two years with effect from the date of relief.

The services of the Rev. F. E. Markby, Chaplain of Karachi, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 20th October 1914.

Rev. H. Naish to be Chaplain of Karachi with effect from the 20th October 1914.

Rev. A. L. H. Selwyn to be Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the 20th October 1914.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

In modification of Government Notification dated the 26th August 1914, so far as it relates to the creation of the special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of the appointment up to 3rd December 1914.

Captain M. A. Nicholson, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the 14th September 1914.

Bombay Light Horse.—John Crawford to be Veterinary Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 3rd Sept. 1914.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Gordon Sidey Hardy to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 22nd Aug. 1914.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Ramsay Hannay Young to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 7th Aug. 1914.

Eustace Edward Gunter to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 7th Aug. 1914.

Anthony Edward Cumming to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th Aug. 1914.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. DeQuadros, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ratnagiri.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur Erachji Shehriarji Bharucha, L. M. & S., to act as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.

CROP REPORT.

The following summary of the Season Reports of the various Districts of the Presidency for the week ending 13th October, 1914, was published in Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette":—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of the Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Savantvadi, and Kolhapur. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by rats and want of rain in one taluka and two mahals of Karachi, two States of Rewa Kantha, by insects in one taluka of Sukkur, two talukas of Upper Sind Frontier, one taluka of Thar and Parkar, three talukas of west Khandesh, and one taluka of Bijapur, and by recent heavy rain in Ahmedabad, and two talukas of West Khandesh. Harvesting of kharif corps continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah. Rabi sowing continues in Sind, Broach, Surat, the Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and hilly tract of Karachi, two talukas in Thar and Parkar and one taluka in Poona. Agricultural stock was in good condition, but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of drinking water was adequate. Water for irrigation was generally adequate. Price of foodgrains have slightly fallen in Sind, and the Karnatak and were steady elsewhere. Quantities purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 46
Konkan	16 to 34
Deccan	10 to 31
Karnatak	16 to 40
Gujarat	Normal to 40 per cent. less.

The numbers on gratuitious relief for the week ending 10th October were 234 in Bijapur.

EMIGRATION FROM MADRAS COAST.

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(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15

In view of special conditions consequent upon war, the emigration of deck passengers from the Madras coast has been temporarily prohibited by the Government of Straits Settlements.

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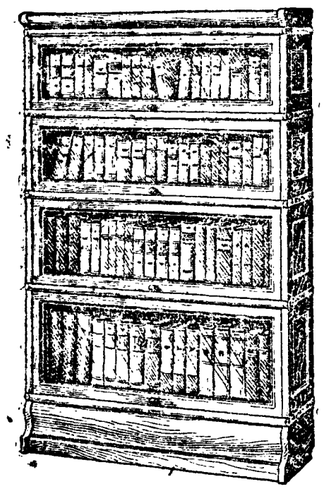

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HOME RULE BILL

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LIVELY SCENES IN COMMONS.

UNIONIST PROTEST.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE CHARGE OF AD FAITH.

In the House of Commons on September 14 Mr. Asquith rose, amid Ministerial cheers, and asked leave to introduce a Bill to suspend the operation of the Government of Ireland Act, 1914, and the Welsh Church Act, 1914. He said that the action of the Government in introducing this Bill was represented in many quarters to be a violation of assurances given by him on their behalf, if not in the letter at any rate in spirit, and as an attempt on the part of the Government of the day, at a time of supreme national emergency, to take advantage of the spirit of patriotism which had been so universally and so splendidly manifested for the base purpose of party advantage.

He was not going to speak, he hoped, in a way which would arouse or embitter controversy, but he could not pass by allegations of that kind; and he should endeavour as temperately as he could, to show the House and the country that they were devoid of foundation (hear, hear).

After quoting further the statements which he made on various occasions relative to the postponement of the Amending Bill and the avoidance of political controversy on the outbreak of war, the right hon. gentleman said that he need hardly assure the House that his colleagues and himself had not in intention in the least departed from the position they then assumed. He had seen quoted words that he used in the spring long before there was any war or any prospect of it, to the effect that until the Amending Bill was disposed of it was not the Government's intention that the Irish Bill should be put upon the Statute-book. That was their intention, and it would certainly have been carried out. Everybody now admitted that the Amending Bill, owing to circumstances which could not have been foreseen, could not in this session be satisfactorily or adequately or even reasonably discussed.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

The question therefore with which the Government were confronted was how in the altered circumstances the spirit and the substance as distinguished from the mere letter of their intentions could be best fulfilled. At the outbreak of war the Irish and Welsh Bills had during three sessions extending over two years passed through all their stages in the House of Commons, and had gone beyond the control of the House of Commons (Ministerial cheers).

The proposal put forward by the party opposite was to hang up the Home Rule Bill at the stage at which it at present found itself until the termination of the war. That proposal meant—and from that point of view he was entitled to bring in the Welsh Bill too—that practically the whole of the controversial legislation of the present Parliament, to which session after session they had devoted time, labour, effort, and zeal, and which, as they believed, represented the wishes and considered judgment of the electorate of the country—it would mean that the whole of that would be at the mercy of a chapter of accidents (Ministerial cheers).

No one knew, or could even approximately conjecture, at what date or under what conditions the war would come to an end. They all hoped it would be soon, but it might be indefinitely postponed.

Was it a practical, reasonable and equitable proposition that those two great measures of legislative change, which under the Parliament Act would have passed on to the Statute-book this session, should be put off without any security of any kind? (Ministerial cheers).

GENERAL ELECTION.

Under our present constitutional arrangement the general election could not be postponed beyond the end of next year. It was by no means certain that when the general election took place the issues raised by those two great Bills would be predominantly in the minds of the electors. What must be the effect of such an indefinite postponement until the end of the war not only upon the people of Ireland in Ireland, but upon the Irish race in our Dominions and in the United States? (Ministerial cheers). They would have been told that they must exchange for that which was certain and assured all the anxieties of an indefinite prolongation and a time of doubt, suspicion, and, indeed, of unendurable suspense. That would have been an unspeakable calamity in its effects upon the great patriotic uprising of which there had been so many evidences, when perhaps for the first time for a hundred years not only those gallant Irish regiments always at the forefront of the British Army, but the Irish nation, had flowed as a strong, continuous, and ever-increasing stream into the great reservoir of Imperial resource and unity.

The Government had considered the possibility of that alternative, and had rejected it. They had come to the conclusion that it was their duty to ask the House to sanction a plan under which what would have taken place without any legislation at all, namely, the placing of those Bills upon the Statute-book, should be accomplished, but at the same time no effective steps should be taken to bring them into practical operation for, as a minimum, a term of twelve months, or if at the termination of that time the war still continued at a date to be fixed by Order in Council not later than the end of the war.

A BILL NEXT SESSION.

Apart from the proposal they were now laying before the House, the Government would introduce in the next session of Parliament, and during the suspensory period before the Irish Government Bill could possibly come into operation, an amending Bill, introduced under the new conditions created by the war, might have a better chance than the Bill which had been before them during the present session of being moulded with something like general consent into a satisfactory and permanent measure (hear, hear).

At any rate, the Home Rule Bill would not and could not come into operation until Parliament had had the fullest opportunity by an amending Bill of altering, modifying, and qualifying its provisions in such a way as to secure the general consent of the whole of Ireland.

He understood that during the past few weeks Sir E. Carson had taken steps to encourage and stimulate the men forming part of his organisation to respond to the call of the King and enlist with the colours and take part in the common defence of the Empire (cheers). He certainly recognised the patriotism and public spirit which had been shown by the Ulster volunteers (hear, hear); and he had the most sanguine confidence that they would be found not only among the most loyal, but amongst the most efficient defenders of the honour of the Empire (cheers).

It might be said that those whom Sir E. Carson represented had been put at a disadvantage by the loyal and patriotic action they had taken. Speaking on behalf of the Government, he said that in their view and under the conditions which now existed, they must all recognise the atmosphere which this great patriotic spirit had created in the country. The employment of force of any kind for what was called the coercion of Ulster was an absolutely unthinkable thing (cheers). So far as he and his colleagues were concerned it was a thing which they would never countenance or consider (cheers).

MR. BONAR LAW.

SUGGESTION FOR A FEDERAL SYSTEM.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the feelings of the Opposition with regard to the action of the Government had been strengthened by the speech of the Prime Minister. They were engaged once again in discussing a question which for three years had been the subject of the bitterest controversy, and he thought that it was a great misfortune that that discussion had again become inevitable. Since this crisis had arisen he had put out of his mind altogether all considerations of party, and he had never felt so much satisfaction as he had during the last few weeks, when parties had ceased to exist in this country. He had hoped it might long continue, and that during the cessation of party bitterness something might be done for the lasting good of the country.

He had hoped that a federal system might be evolved for the whole Empire, in settling which the Irish difficulty would sink into its proper proportion and be easily solved.

Having such views it would be generally understood how strong was the feeling not so much of anger and resentment, but of sorrow, when he learned that the Government had taken advantage of the patriotism of the Opposition to betray them (Opposition cheers).

BROKEN PLEDGES.

The Prime Minister made a distinct promise of a truce. But that truce had been broken (Opposition cheers). The Prime Minister also agreed that by the adjournment no party to the controversy would be placed in a worse position. But they were placed in a worse position when they had no opportunity of considering the Amending Bill (Opposition cheers). Both pledges had been broken. The Prime Minister also told the House in plain language that he would not present the Home Rule Bill to his Majesty for assent until the Amending Bill had been finally disposed of in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister did not deny that he gave that pledge, but he said that circumstances had changed. Circumstances had so altered that it was inconvenient to fulfil a pledge. Therefore he was justified in breaking it (Opposition cheers and Ministerial dissent).

Now the Prime Minister told them with great solemnity that before this Bill came into operation he would introduce another Amending Bill. Was that pledge stronger than the one he gave before (Opposition cheers and Ministerial cries of dissent). If the Prime Minister had asked for the Opposition feelings about the pledge he would refer them to the words he himself used on another occasion the other day: "And what are we to get in return for the betrayal of our friends and the dishonour of our obligations?" (Ministerial cries of protest). "A promise, nothing more than a promise of what Germany would do——" (At this point the protesting cries from the Ministerial benches drowned the right hon. gentleman's voice, and several Ministerialists got up and began to leave the House).

A HEATED INCIDENT.

As the interruption proceeded, Mr. Bonar Law reminded his interrupters that the Opposition had listened patiently to the Prime Minister.

A Ministerialist.—He did not talk stuff like this.

Amid the confused cries that ensued, Sir Edward Carson was heard to call out "Don't be a cad," the words being addressed to the Ministerialist who had made the above remark.

The Deputy Speaker appealed to hon. members to restrain themselves, and reminded them that in the circumstances under which they were met there was an obligation upon them.

Mr. Bonar Law then finished the quotation as follows:—"A promise, nothing more than a promise of what Germany would do in certain eventualities—a promise, be it observed—I am sorry to have to say it, but it must be put on record—given by a Power which was at that very moment announcing its intention to violate its own treaty" (Opposition cheers). Mr. Bonar Law added that if hon. members thought it was a pleasure to him to say this they were mistaken (Ministerial cries of "Cad").

EFFORTS FOR SETTLEMENT.

It is true, emphasised the right hon. gentleman, the Government had tried to secure consent. The Opposition were anxious to secure it, and went to greater lengths in that direction than he was sure some of their supporters would have approved.

The Government, at the beginning of last week, gave them two alternative suggestions. One was the course which the Government now were taking. That the Opposition refused. In putting forward the other suggestion the Prime Minister carefully guarded himself by saying it was only put forward as one for their consideration. They accepted that suggestion (Opposition cheers). The fact that the Government could have thought it worth consideration at all showed it could not have been an utterly unreasonable suggestion.

Mr. Asquith: I am sorry the right hon. gentleman has entered upon this. It is true I indicated to him two alternative suggestions, not as proceeding from the Government. I said the suggestion which commended itself to the Government is the one embodied in this Bill, and to that I asked the assent of the leaders of the Opposition I daresay the right hon. gentleman has my words. (A letter was here handed across the table by Mr. Law to the Prime Minister, who read the following from it in regard to the second suggestion):—

> The Government doubt whether it can be made acceptable to the bulk of their supporters, but in the exceptional circumstances they invite the frankest criticism, and if that is possible counter-suggestions from the leaders of the Opposition (loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law continuing, said that the fact that the Government should have submitted this alternative suggestion proved that the Opposition in accepting it could not have been extremely unreasonable (Opposition cheers). Having failed to obtain an agreement the Government's only proper course was to have a real moratorium and postpone the whole controversy till the crisis was over (Opposition cheers). The Opposition were prepared to agree to a Bill which would have extended to next session all the powers and privileges under the Parliament Act which they now possessed.

TAKING AN ADVANTAGE.

There was only one explanation for the Government's conduct. They counted on the public spirit and the patriotism of the Unionist party (Ministerial cries of "Oh!" and Opposition cheers), and of the people in Ulster. The Government said to themselves: "Whatever we may do they are bound in a crisis like this to help their country. Whatever injustice we may inflict upon them we may count upon them" (cries of "Oh!" and Opposition cheers). It was not a pretty calculation (an Hon. Member: "It is not a pretty suggestion!") But he was glad to say, with the full authority of the Unionist party, that it was an accurate calculation, and the Government could count upon it (Opposition cheers).

Mr. J. Redmond had never in his life from his own point of view made so great a mistake as he was making now. If the hon. gentleman had allowed the Government to act decently (loud Opposition cheers) in this great crisis he would have done more to help his cause than he would do by a hundred victories such as he was going to gain in the House to-day. The speech the hon. gentleman made in the House the other day undermined the strength of the unionism of a great number of unionist members. He (Mr. Bonar Law) was moved by it himself. He did not understand then that it was only a promise of conditional loyalty (Opposition cheers).

Till the war was over they would by every means in their power help the Government because they were the Government, and because in no other way could they serve our country. He gave that pledge with the full approval of all the members of the Unionist party (Opposition cheers). He had made a protest, and when he had finished his speech he and his party would take no further part in the discussion. They would leave the House, and would not return to it till the subject was ended. They threw upon the Government the whole responsibility. They left them to do whatever they liked. But when the war was over the Government would find that they had gained a Pyrrhic victory; that they had not in reality gained more than a scrap of paper by the way in which they had treated Unionists. They left the House because, in his belief, to have forced them to debate the subject at all under present circumstances was indecent, and they would take no part in that indecency (Opposition cheers).

Mr. Bonar Law then left the Chamber, followed by all the members of the Unionist party.

Mr. John Redmond, who had risen to address the House when the Unionist leader finished, had to wait some minutes before the noise of the Unionist exit had subsided. He denied that Nationalists had gained any advantage whatever from the proposals of the Government in consequence of the war. They desired no advantage; all they asked was that they should not be damnified. The two things about which he cared most in the world of politics were that the system of autonomy which was to be extended to Ireland should be extended to the whole country, and that not a single sod of Irish soil and not a single citizen of the Irish nation should be excluded from its operation, and also that no coercion should be applied to any single country in Ireland to force them against their will to come into the Irish Government.

Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L., Swansea District) expressed satisfaction that the Welsh Church Bill would be on the Statute-book in the course of a day or two.

Mr. W. O'Brien (N., Cork City) accepted the temporary expedient embodied in the Bill loyally as part of Ireland's heavy contribution towards the sacrifices which this war involved.

Leave to bring in the Bill was given, and as the Prime Minister walked from the bar to the table to present it all the members present stood and cheered him enthusiastically.

The Bill thereafter was immediately passed through all his stages amid further cheering, which was renewed as the Prime Minister left the House.

The House rose at 20 minutes past six o'clock.

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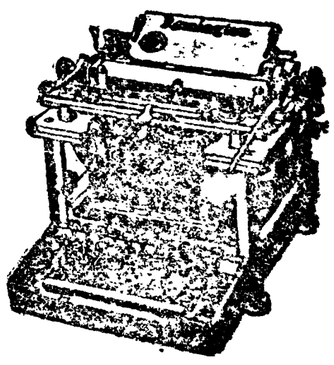

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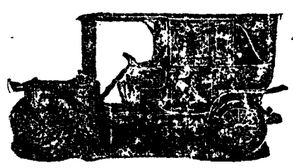

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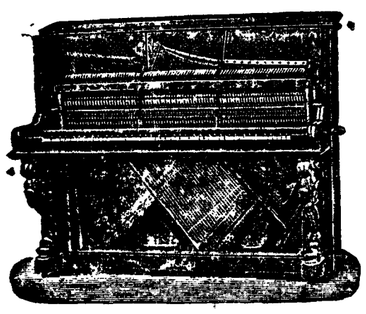

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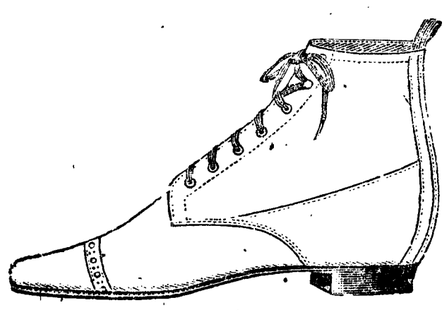

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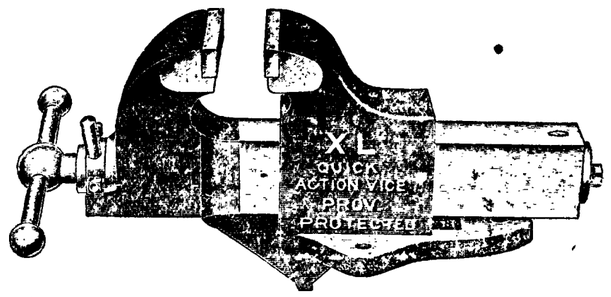

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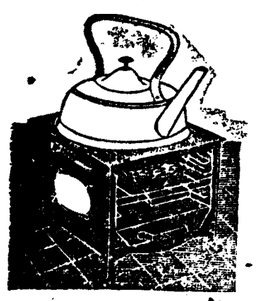

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